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Iran Recalls Envoys From Europe Conflict Over Book Pushes Tehran Back Into Isolation

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — Iran recalled its envoys Tuesday from the 12 European Community countries amid growing indications that the council of ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran is forcing Tehran back into its isolation and militancy of earlier years.

Tehran's move was in retaliation for the EC's decision on Monday to withdraw its heads of mission from Tehran for the ayatollah's repeated death threats to Mr. Roshdi, who lives in Britain.

Sweden, meanwhile, joined the EC in recalling its ambassador and canceling a visit by a Swedish trade delegation to Iran.

Britain, which had said Monday that it would withdraw its entire embassy staff from Tehran, announced Tuesday that it had asked Iran's chargé d'affaires and his aide to leave the country.

Asserting that it was "neither possible nor sensible to conduct a normal relationship with Iran," the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, told the House of Commons that he had asked Ambassador Zadeh Bashi and his deputy, Djavad Kajooyan Fini, to leave.

Sir Geoffrey said diplomatic ties with Tehran "had not formally been broken off." But he said the effect of the recall of London's envoys from Tehran and the anticipated withdrawal of the two Iranian representatives from Britain was to deprive British-Iranian relations "of any substance."

In Washington, President George Bush, making his first comments on the affair, called the death threats "deeply offensive to the norms of civilized behavior" and voiced his support for the EC decision.

"However offensive that book might be," Mr. Bush said, "I strongly support the EC decision in response to the Iranian threats against Roshdi."

In New York, the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, sought to defuse the crisis. In a statement, he appealed for the lifting of the threat against Mr. Roshdi's life while restating "the great importance" that he said he attached "to respect for the religious beliefs of all people."

The controversy is freezing economic and diplomatic steps put in place by Western countries to encourage pragmatic elements to Iran's leadership to pursue a course of moderation. An Iranian official said Tuesday that the crisis had ended for now the prospect of Tehran's cooperation on the release of Western hostages held in Beirut or "similar gestures of cooperation by moderates in my country."

West Germany also informed Iran it was canceling a cultural agreement signed in November, and West German businessmen said fresh credits for Iran would be held up by the crisis.

"West German industry will be

seriously affected by the whole affair," said Hans-Peter Stuhl, president of the West German Industry and Trade Association.

Iran had been asking West Germany for as much as \$2.7 billion in credits to buy goods. Similarly, it has requested long-term purchasing credits from France, Britain and Japan.

More significantly, the dispute has embarrassed those in the Iranian leadership who were advocating warmer relations with the West and the East.

The parliamentary speaker, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who was widely viewed as the architect of Iran's moderate moves in international diplomacy in the last few months, described the EC decision to recall its ambassadors as "a big mistake."

Mr. Rafsanjani was quoted by the Iranian press agency as saying,

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Lance Accord Eludes Thatcher and Kohl

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

FRANKFURT — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chancellor Helmut Kohl ended the most extensive British-West German talks since 1986 on Tuesday apparently without making progress on modernizing the Atlantic alliance's short-range nuclear missiles.

At a news conference after two days of talks here, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl tried hard to avoid calling attention to their differences on the subject.

British officials said they wanted to avoid publicly pressuring Mr. Kohl on the issue, which is politi-

cally controversial domestically.

But it was clear from the two leaders' statements that they still disagreed. Mrs. Thatcher accepted an invitation to visit Mr. Kohl at his home in Oggersheim in southwestern Germany in late April for further talks before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization makes a decision on the short-range nuclear issue at a May summit meeting.

Mrs. Thatcher, who shares the U.S. position on the issue, wants NATO to decide to modernize the arsenal of Lance short-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Kohl wants to postpone that decision until after the December 1990 national parli-

amentary elections in West Germany.

In a related development, two U.S. officials said Washington would not insist that the NATO summit communiqué include a specific commitment to modernize the Lance. But the United States wants the communiqué to include some new statement, even a vague one, of NATO's willingness to take steps to keep weapons such as the Lance up-to-date, the U.S. officials said.

Seeking to emphasize their areas of agreement, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl formally reaffirmed their support for the communiqué agreed to at the most recent NATO

summit meeting, in Brussels in March.

But the two leaders' differences were evident in the wording of the English-to-German translation of the key phrase from that communiqué.

In the official English text, the communiqué said NATO's weapons would be "kept up-to-date where necessary." The wording in the West German government's translation — issued at the summit meeting and reaffirmed Tuesday — is that weapons would be "kept in the necessary state." There is no translation of the phrase "up-to-date."



North Trial Begins in Washington

Oliver L. North, right, arriving at U.S. District Court with a security guard on Tuesday. In the opening session, a prosecutor said the former White House aide had "placed himself above the law" by lying to Congress and shredding documents to conceal his support of the Nicaraguan rebels. But a defense lawyer countered that Mr. North had never broken the law in the Iran-contra affair.

Czechs Jail Havel 9 Months

Writer Sentenced In a Crackdown On 8 Dissenters

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — A Czechoslovak opposition leader, Vaclav Havel, was sentenced to nine months in prison on Tuesday, and seven other leading dissidents were put on trial in a crackdown by a Communist leadership that has resisted the policies of change sweeping other nations in the East bloc.

Mr. Havel, an internationally renowned playwright and the most prestigious member of the human rights group called Charter 77, was

convicted on charges of incitement and obstructing the work of a police officer in connection with a demonstration on Jan. 16 at St. Wenceslas Square in Prague. That protest was the second in a series of five consecutive demonstrations.

Seven opposition leaders arrested at the protest also went on trial on Tuesday. The official press said more than 50 other people would be brought before courts this week on charges stemming from the January unrest. The demonstrations continued for five days before being put down by riot policemen.

Human rights campaigners said the arrests and trials were the most serious in Czechoslovakia since 1979 and represented an effort by the aging, deeply orthodox Communist leadership, installed after the 1968 Soviet-led East bloc invasion, to close ranks against the political liberalization of the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The jailing of Mr. Havel, 51, who has been imprisoned three times since 1968 for a total of nearly five years, came as opposition leaders in other countries, like Andrei D. Sakharov in the Soviet Union and Lech Walesa in Poland, are being courted by Communist leaders.

The move came after growing signs of restlessness among Czechoslovakians who have demanded that Mr. Gorbachev's policies be adopted. Prague's leaders "want to show that public opinion is not important to them, that they have a truth of their own," said Mr. Havel's brother, Ivan, after the verdict.

Added a Charter 77 activist, Jiri Dienstbier, "They want to traumatize the people." The trial of Mr. Havel, 51, who has been imprisoned three times since 1968 for a total of nearly five years, came as opposition leaders in other countries, like Andrei D. Sakharov in the Soviet Union and Lech Walesa in Poland, are being courted by Communist leaders.

See CRACKDOWN, Page 6

Uprising's Offspring: Wounds That Won't Heal, Futures of Little Hope

By Joel Brinkley

New York Times Service

BETHLEHEM, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Huddled to a wheelchair against a warm radiator, lifeless legs tangled beneath her, Zuhairah Naji, 19, thought aloud about the life that lay ahead, and her despondency bordered on despair.

"I can't do anything for myself," she murmured. "I have to get all kinds of help. My family would like to take care of me, but I need so much attention I don't know how they can. I don't know what I'll do."

An Israeli soldier shot Miss Naji on June 17 as she reached to pick up a rock that she intended to hurl at troops standing only 20 yards (18 meters) away. The bullet passed through her upper chest, clipping her spine as it exited her back.

She and 24 other people were wounded that day during a violent demonstration in her West Bank village, Beit Furik, near Nablus. She is one of more than 4,000 Palestinians wounded by Israeli gunfire, in addition to more than 300 killed, since the Palestinian uprising began almost 15 months ago.

Most of the wounded are treated without charge by hospitals in the West Bank or Gaza Strip and recover, sooner or later. But then there are people like Miss Naji, hundreds of them, although no one has kept track. She is permanently paralyzed from the waist down.

As with the others, her hospital bills were paid. Now she is receiving free rehabilitative services from the Bethlehem Arab Society for the Physically Handicapped, a charitable organization where she has lived these last months along with

more than a dozen others disabled in the uprising. But soon she will have to leave, to make room for new patients.

The Bethlehem society is one of a handful of institutions for the physically handicapped in the occupied territories. Even before the uprising began, it and the others were strained beyond capacity just dealing with society's usual paralytics — victims of auto wrecks or work accidents who usually have insurance that helps them after they are sent home.

But then the violence started producing a flood of paraplegic and quadriplegic shooting victims — most of them young, poor and uninsured.

As a result, "the community asked us" to set aside a ward for uprising casualties, said Edmund Shehadeh, the society's managing director.

So his workers removed 35 cots from a children's ward and put in 15 beds instead. They are full almost all of the time.

At the society, the shooting victims receive physical and psychological therapy, so they can adjust to their handicaps. But then they are discharged, dozens of them over the last 15 months, with no place to go, no one to handle their long-term care.

"This is a big problem," said the society's resident physician. He asked that his name not be published because, as a French government employee fulfilling his military service by working here for a year, he is not permitted to speak out.

"We can provide the initial care here," the doctor said, "but others have to give money for the ramps, wheelchairs, special bathrooms."

Miss Naji will need these things in her home — not to mention the lifetime of personal and medical assistance to dress, bathe, eat, change her catheter.

Hospital administrators said they were able to pay for the medical care of the people who were wounded, but not disabled, with money they got from "donations from abroad." The widespread assumption is that much of that money comes from the Palestine Liberation Organization. But neither the PLO nor anyone else in the occupied territories or abroad is donating money for the problems of the disabled.

As a result, "we know there must be many, many paraplegics at home alone, doing nothing," the doctor said.

Mr. Shehadeh, the director, said: "The least we can do is to help them." See WOUNDS, Page 6

Kiosk New Ruling In Amoco Case

CHICAGO (AP) — A judge recommended Tuesday that Amoco Corp. be ordered to pay about \$115 million to France and nearly 90 French citizens or businesses for damage caused by millions of gallons of oil spilled in the 1978 Amoco-Cadiz supertanker accident, an increase of about \$30 million in his original \$85.2 million judgment.

Amoco and the French plaintiffs immediately indicated they were likely to appeal the ruling by a retired U.S. District Court judge, Frank McGarr. But Amoco's attorney, Franck Cicero, said the company was pleased with the recommendation.

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Prince Norodom Ranariddh talking with reporters after Cambodian peace talks stalled in Jakarta on Tuesday. Page 6.

General Howe

The severe injuries of victims of urban violence are forcing U.S. hospitals to use wartime medical techniques. Page 3.

Weather
Crossword
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Now Close The Dollar
in New York

DM	1.8416
Yen	1.749
FF	127.105
FF	6.275

Fed Aiming To Keep Credit Tight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Alao Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Tuesday that the U.S. central bank would hold to its policy of discouraging borrowing and spending to combat inflationary pressures.

He said that the current rate of price increases in the United States was unacceptable.

Mr. Greenspan's remarks could spell bad news for President George Bush, who is counting on robust economic growth to reduce the federal budget deficit without an increase in taxes.

Mr. Greenspan released an economic forecast prepared by the central bank which showed economic growth significantly lower than the administration's estimate.

Financial markets gave a mixed reception to Mr. Greenspan's comments, with U.S. stock prices and the dollar initially trading lower. But the dollar rallied in late New York trading to close well above its closing levels on Friday.

Traders said that stocks slipped on fears of higher interest rates, while the dollar eased initially on the assessment that Mr. Greenspan's inflation statements were not strong enough.

Mr. Greenspan's comments were made in testimony to the Senate Banking Committee as part of the requirement that the central bank reveal its economic assumptions and monetary policy targets to Congress twice a year.

The central bank has been pushing interest rates higher in an effort to restrain demand since March of last year. Its efforts have sent short-term interest rates climbing by about three percentage points.

In his testimony, Mr. Greenspan said the central bank "remains more inclined to act in the direction of restraint" on the availability of credit.

For the past two years, consumer prices have increased by 4.4 percent annually, a rate of increase

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ARRIVING FOR THE HIROHITO FUNERAL — Anatoli I. Lukyanov, center, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and his wife being greeted by a Japanese official upon their arrival Tuesday for Emperor Hirohito's funeral on Friday. The Soviet ambassador, Nikolai N. Soloviev, is on the left. Japanese authorities said Tuesday that they had discovered two homemade projectiles near the Tokyo international airport, raising concern for the safety of leaders attending the funeral.

In the Marriage Ring, a Good Fight May Be a Good Thing

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A happy marriage may depend on the quality of its fights, according to a new study.

The study, in the *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, said smoothing over conflicts and pretending that deep disagreements do not exist could undermine a relationship.

On the other hand, fights in which the partners freely express anger, while not letting the intensity get out of control, bode well, say the authors of the study, John Gottman and Lowell Krokoff, both psychologists.

Arguments in which one or the other becomes defensive or stubborn, or whines or withdraws, are particularly destructive, they add.

The psychologists studied couples having marriage problems, then talked to

them three years later to see how satisfied they were with their marriages.

"We were puzzled to find that the patterns that made some couples complain they were dissatisfied led to improvements in the relationship as time went on," said Mr. Gottman, who teaches at the University of Washington in Seattle. "It went against all prevailing wisdom."

The study indicated that the most fruitful fights were those in which the partners felt free to be angry with each other, felt they made themselves understood to their partner, and finally came to a resolution involving some degree of compromise. Mr. Gottman said such fights gave a couple the strong sense that they could weather conflict together.

The researchers found that those couples who had initially expressed unhappiness with their marriages but had fought

well tended to have become much happier by the time they were contacted again.

But more often than not, the study went on, couples rely on such emotional plays as these, which were destructive to their relationship:

•Defensiveness or making excuses instead of taking responsibility for a problem.

•Attributing blame-worthy thoughts, motives or feelings to the other partner.

•Stonewalling.

•Contemptuous remarks or insults.

•Whining complaints.

Not fighting at all also has its dangers, according to Mr. Gottman. Among partners in some marriages where there is an agreement not to fight, "things are fine as long as their lives go well."

"But if something bad happens," he said, "they are too brittle to handle the problem. Couples who have healthy fights develop a kind of marital efficacy

that makes the marriage stronger as time goes on."

Mr. Gottman said wives were usually first to bring up disagreements.

"Our results suggest that a wife's anger is a valuable resource in a marriage," he added. "She has to be able to express her anger, but do it in such a way that it doesn't drive her husband away — make him withdraw, or defensive, for instance."

The best response for a husband whose wife is starting a fight, Mr. Gottman said, is to "let her know he's listening, show respect for the disagreement, and acknowledge that there's something there that should be dealt with" — as well as being mad back if that's the way he feels.

He said a way to tone down conflict was to suggest a compromise, or to paraphrase what a partner has said and look for a solution, while keeping control of tempers and feelings.

"Fights in which tempers or feeling like fear and sadness get out of hand bode poorly for a couple," Mr. Gottman said. "I suspect that wives whose marriages improve are careful not to let the argument get out of hand; they keep the lid on. But they don't let marriages deteriorate."

Not all psychologists and marriage experts agree.

"Most marital therapists play down the idea of having better fights these days," said Richard Simon, editor of a specialized newsletter called the Family Therapy Networker.

"They tend to see fights as symptomatic of something else in the relationship," he said. "Many therapists try to shift the couple to a more positive focus, finding solutions. The basic attitude is that encouraging fights simply makes it more likely a couple will fight."

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China Calls Ties to U.S. Special Despite Soviets

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's foreign minister said Tuesday that despite normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, China would for the foreseeable future maintain a special and closer relationship with the United States.

The foreign minister, Qian Qichen, said that relations with the Soviet Union would grow, but that it would be difficult to challenge the great lead in economic, cultural and educational contacts between China and the United States.

In an interview, Mr. Qian also said relations with the United States were likely to flourish during the Bush administration, partly because of Mr. Bush's having lived in China in 1974 and 1975 as head of the U.S. Mission in Beijing.

Mr. Qian also said that the United States was likely to flourish during the Bush administration, partly because of Mr. Bush's having lived in China in 1974 and 1975 as head of the U.S. Mission in Beijing. Mr. Qian also said that the United States was likely to flourish during the Bush administration, partly because of Mr. Bush's having lived in China in 1974 and 1975 as head of the U.S. Mission in Beijing.

"He is paying this working visit soon after assuming office," Mr.

Qian said, "and I believe the timing of the visit shows the importance he attaches to relations with China."

But he also said there were various obstacles to Chinese-American relations, principally disagreements about Taiwan. In addition, he called on the United States to assist in the process of reunifying Taiwan with the Chinese mainland, something the United States has always refused to do.

Mr. Qian, 61, a veteran diplomat who became foreign minister almost a year ago, spoke in Chinese in a Foreign Ministry conference room during the 35-minute interview, which he apparently granted because of the imminent visit by Mr. Bush.

Mr. Qian's comments seemed designed to serve two purposes. He reassured the United States that the Chinese-American friendship would not suffer from normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations, which is expected to follow the visit to Beijing of Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in May. But he

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In Today's Iran, a Glory of Ancient Persia Lies in Shadows

New York Times Service
PERSEPOLIS, Iran — There is no sound-and-light show in Persepolis anymore. Tourist buses no longer crowd the entrance to the magnificent ruins. The palaces and temples built 2,500 years ago by the descendants of Cyrus the Great to glorify their Persian empire stand serene, surrounded by the majesty of the Zagros Mountains.

Less than a dozen Iranians make their way among the majestic columns, admiring impressive carvings in smooth limestone walls of slaves bearing gifts, lions battling bulls and men, and kings offering homage to a Zoroastrian religion that worshiped fire and believed that life was a permanent war between good and evil.

Around noon, the Moslem call to prayer breaks the silence as it rings out from a loudspeaker, announcing that there is only one God and that Mohammed is his prophet. The wonder of electronic amplification is the most poignant reminder in Persepolis that imperial Iran is dead and a new Islamic era is here.

When they overthrew the shah 10 years ago, the Islamic revolutionary leaders were not sure what to do with Persepolis. Some said these pre-Islamic pagan monuments should be razed, but cooler heads prevailed.

Today, Persepolis stands on the margin of Iranian history, pre-



The ruins of Persepolis remain, but no students, scholars or tourists are encouraged to visit.

served but ignored. No students, scholars or tourists are encouraged to visit. A handful of foreigners come on their own if they are in the nearby town of Shiraz.

Rows of chairs, once filled nightly with people watching and listening to the glories of ancient Persia in the sound-and-light show, have been rusted under a bright sun. Nearby, inside a fence, are remnants of another crumbling regime, a more recent one. Still standing is the luxurious tent city built by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who in 1972 was host to the world's kings and queens, presidents and dictators in a weeklong feast to celebrate his Peacock Throne.

It was a lavish event to mark his direct link to 2,500 years of Persian history, although his father was an illiterate army officer who took power and declared himself king.

What local people remember most about the party is how food and delicacies were flown in from Paris and how, they say, the shah placed large bowls at the entrance of the tent city, filled with gold coins for the dignitaries to take.

What did it all cost? "His throne, I guess," said Ameen Zadeh, an

engineer who lives in Shiraz. "The shah claimed he sat on the Peacock Throne. He had peacock brains, too."

At the Home Hotel in Shiraz, a magician waited to pay his bill by the cashier's desk. A bird cage, in which he kept two pigeons that he uses in his act, sat beside him on the floor. "It's been a busy time," he said, adding that his whole week was booked with engagements.

Is he really that good? He pulled a coin from his pocket, giving a mischievous smile as he made it disappear between his fingers. Could he not have done the same thing, a foreigner asked teasingly, with the invading Iraqi armies that came into Iran to cause so much havoc in eight years of war?

The magician laughed loudly. "I am just a magician, not a miracle maker," he said. "For this you need the imam."

Imam is the title Iranians use to refer to their 88-year-old leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

On the evening of Feb. 8, the imam looked tired and older. It was the first time he had appeared on national television in months. He had just announced an amnesty for thousands of political prisoners. He sat on a balcony staring impassively at a crowd below.

Someone else read his message. When he stood up, he moved slowly, waving feebly to the crowd.

In 12 days of traveling around Iran and in interviews with Iranians, a reporter found little doubt that the ayatollah remains the most charismatic and revered leader in modern Iranian history. As one businessman in the bazaar put it, "If the imam asks for a million people to demonstrate, he will get three million."

Yet recent decisions, or indecisions, have raised questions and whispers.

A few weeks ago, angered over remarks made in a television interview about the Prophet Mohammed's daughter, he ordered all those responsible for the program arrested and executed. The incident became the talk of Iran. A few days later, the ayatollah granted a pardon, when he was told that it was all an innocent mistake.

In another incident, an employee in the office of the ayatollah, Mohammad Ansari, brought him a letter, eventually published, asking why the leader was allowing conflict to thrive and confusion to prevail among his followers. The ayatollah responded that Mr. Ansari was being "too emotional."

He then went on to say that all matters of importance must be discussed thoroughly because that is the essence of Islamic values. The long process, the ayatollah said, leads to "mature decision."

—YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

Bush Says the U.S. Still Leads Abroad

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Tuesday that the United States had not yielded momentum in foreign affairs to the Soviet Union and that he still wanted to take prudent steps.

At a news conference, Mr. Bush was asked if the Middle East peace mission of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, had transferred momentum in that region to the Soviets.

He replied that the idea was preposterous and that there was no reason for alarm over the Shevardnadze mission, although he said later that the Soviet role in the Middle East should be a limited one.

"I don't want to be stamped by the fact that the Soviet foreign minister takes a trip to the Middle East," Mr. Bush said. "In my view, that's a good thing."

"The question is, what specific steps do we take now," he added. "I'd like for the first step that we take to be a prudent step."

Soviet Focus on Israel

Mr. Shevardnadze searched Tuesday for a way to overcome one of the chief obstacles to his Middle East peace drive — Israeli opposition to an international conference, Reuters reported from Cairo.

The issue was the focus of a second meeting with the Egyptian foreign minister, Hosni Mubarak, on Tuesday. The two countries agreed on the importance of activating the Israeli position and convincing Israel of the importance of peace.

Mr. Shevardnadze, who is on the third stop of his Middle East mission, has scheduled separate meetings in Cairo on Wednesday with the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Arens, and with the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat.

The Soviet blueprint outlined by Mr. Shevardnadze is based on a Middle East conference sponsored by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and attended by the PLO.

Israel rejects the idea of a full-fledged international gathering and wants direct talks with Arab states sponsored only by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Shamir Visits Paris

The Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, arrived in Paris on Tuesday for a four-day official visit that appears aimed at countering diplomatic successes of the PLO, The Associated Press reported.

Warsaw Says Strikes Threaten Union Talks

Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish government said Tuesday that Communist Party members and officials of Communist-led unions were behind a recent wave of strikes, and it warned that these strikes could undermine talks with the outlawed Solidarity trade union on economic change.

The government spokesman, Jozef Urban, said Poland faced an outbreak of spontaneous pay demands that could unleash a wave of strikes capable of causing a "dramatic" situation in the country.

He added that the "attitude of the trade unions" had aroused government concern, referring to the Communist-led OPZZ unions that were set up to replace Solidarity. Talks between the government and Solidarity are expected to lead to the legalization of the union. The official unions and party hardliners have opposed the move.

"The whole process of reforms can be shaken by unfavorable phenomena in the whole economy," Mr. Urban said.

He added that the pay demands were "diminishing the possible influence of agreements at the round-table talks on the economy."

Mr. Urban said 19 small strikes were under way, bringing to 50 the number of stoppages in February. The authorities have said, however, that there have been "pay

conflicts" in the last three weeks involving 50,000 workers.

Mr. Urban said that Communist Party members and officials of the official unions were prominent on the strike committees. They were occasionally joined by Solidarity members or people claiming to represent Solidarity, he added.

The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, has called for a moratorium on strikes while the talks proceed. Regarding the discussions, Mr. Urban said that the opposition was seeking radical changes as quickly as possible, but that the government wanted gradual change.

"We are against galloping towards the unknown, not because we are afraid of the future or that we want to defend every bit of our power," he said. "We just want to spare the country and Poles chaos and conflicts."

In another development, the police in Warsaw broke up a march by anti-Communist campaigners who were protesting an electoral deal between Solidarity and the government that is being negotiated at the talks. At least two people were detained.

Under the proposed package, Solidarity supporters would be able to run for parliament in "nonconfrontational elections" as an officially recognized opposition with about 40 percent of the seats. The Communists and their allies would control 60 percent.

Mozambique Pins Its Hopes on a Perilous Road

By Jane Perlez

New York Times Service

BEIRA, Mozambique — On the pockmarked 180-mile-long road that connects this coastal town on the Indian Ocean with landlocked Zimbabwe, there are good zones and bad.

After dark, none are safe from guerrillas. During the steamy daylight, rattling through the treacherous terrain as fast as possible, drivers feel most secure around the posts of the 3,500 Zimbabwean troops who man the 290-kilometer road.

Ten miles out, on either side of the two-lane strip that winds through fertile slopes, thick jungle and onto swampy flats, are camps of the Mozambique National Resistance, also referred to as Renamo, the rightist rebels who according to a State Department report last year have killed at least 100,000 Mozambicans and turned a million others into refugees.

As precarious as this route is, the road, the accompanying railway and an underground pipeline — together known as the Beira Corridor — have become a symbol of international efforts to resuscitate Mozambique, crippled by war of varying intensity since independence from Portugal in 1975.

The corridor is the first of three Mozambican rail and port routes to be restored under a plan by the nine countries in the region to free themselves from dependence on South

Africa's transport for their exports and imports.

The port, expected to push through 2.5 million tons of goods this year, about a tenfold increase since its nadir six years ago, is now handling about 20 percent of Zimbabwe's exports.

For Mozambique, thriving railways from Zimbabwe to Beira on the central coast, from Malawi to Nacala in the north and from Zimbabwe to Maputo along the Limpopo River in the south, mean sorely needed revenues.

"Ports and trains — we were always the first income earner of foreign exchange for Mozambique, after the income from the Mozambican miners in South Africa," said Fercario Mendes, the director of the National Ports and Rail Authority. "Now the first is prawns," he said, perusing daily reports of efforts by the rebels to sabotage the Beira railroad. "But we will come back."

There had been only one recent incident, a ousting attack with explosives at Bandula, near the Zimbabwe border. But a motorist, unwittingly still on the road at 7 P.M., was killed by the rebels last month near the town of Inhacope.

And during an eight-hour trip along the road last week there were chilling reminders of Renamo's potential: a house on a hill a mile off the road where Western missionaries were captured and marched to Malawi; a

state agricultural center destroyed by the rebels.

"It's no-man's-land at night," said Christopher Ntley, an executive with the Beira Corridor Group, a Zimbabwe-based organization fostering private enterprise along the route and in the town of Beira.

More than \$450 million has been pledged by Western donors, most of it already being spent for the reconstruction of the railway, port, and town, where installations including vital storage tanks and bridges were destroyed in 1983 by South African commandos and Renamo. "Now there are 51 projects," Mr. Mendes said, beaming.

Although the rebels have received material support in the past from South Africa, Pretoria says it has severed all ties with them and has denied reports that secret military support is continuing. South Africa has been trying to improve relations with Mozambique to ease its own isolation in Africa.

The United States has financed the rehabilitation of a locomotive workshop that needs to be enlarged because the rebels destroyed Mozambique's major rail workshops farther north at Inhacope, Mr. Mendes said.

The Dutch are dredging the harbor to increase its capacity; the Swedes are overseeing the conversion of the port for container cargo; Italy and Canada are rerouting the power line closer to the corridor so it is less open to guerrilla attacks.

2 Mandela Bodyguards Charged With Murder

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Two black men who were arrested by the police at the home of Winnie Mandela on Sunday were charged on Tuesday with murder, abduction and assault, a police spokesman said.

The men, Jerry Richardson and Jabu Sithole, appeared briefly on Tuesday in the Soweto Magistrate's Court. They were members of Mrs. Mandela's bodyguards, known as the Mandela United Football Club. Mr. Richardson described himself in a recent interview as the "former coach" of the club.

The men were charged with the murder of Stompie Seipei, 14, an anti-apartheid worker who was reportedly abducted and taken to Mrs. Mandela's home last Dec. 29.

The two men were also charged with the abduction and beating of

three other youths taken along with Stompie Seipei.

Two black youths, also arrested Sunday during an eight-hour police search of Mrs. Mandela's house, were not charged on Tuesday. They are under 18 years of age and are to be released into the custody of their parents, the police spokesman said.

The police identified Stompie Seipei's decomposed body last week after it had lain in a state mortuary for more than three weeks. He had come from Tunabole, a black township 80 miles (130 kilometers) south of Johannesburg.

50 More Prisoners Freed
 William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Johannesburg:

The South African authorities released 50 more political prisoners on Tuesday and said the releases would be "continued purposefully"

in the face of on-and-off hunger strikes in some prisons.

Since last week, about 100 people detained without trial under emergency regulations have been released, more than have been freed in any like period since about 300 juveniles were released in May 1987, during a storm of international protest.

Still, more than 250 black detainees in Natal Province prisons are refusing food to press their demands that they either be charged with crimes or released, and 15 prisoners on hunger strike have been admitted to a hospital in the eastern Cape Province city of East London, according to the regional Council of Churches.

The renewal of the hunger strike in some parts of the country occurred after the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond M. Tutu, and other church leaders, citing a promise by the government that it would release "substantial numbers" of prisoners, called last week for a suspension of the protest.

At the time, nearly a third of the country's 1,000 security prisoners were on hunger strike in the biggest such prison protest in South Africa's history. Since the state of emergency was declared June 12, 1986, about 30,000 people, most of them blacks, have been imprisoned at various times without trial.

The minister of law and order, Adriaan Vlok, who told church officials last week that the death of even one hunger striker would be "too ghastly to contemplate," said in Parliament on Tuesday that processing the release of the political prisoners would take time but would be continued steadily. He did not say how many of them would be released.

Arrests Said to Mark Gorbachev Visit

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A tour of the Ukraine by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, was marked by detentions and demonstrations on Tuesday that went unreported by the Soviet press, according to sources reached by telephone in Lvov.

The sources said the police picked up seven nationalists and detained them until Mr. Gorbachev had left Lvov, a city of 700,000 near the Polish border. He arrived in the city from Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, where he began his tour on Monday.

"I was just walking out of my building and all of sudden I was

arrested," said Ivan Hel, a Ukrainian Catholic activist who has spent 18 years in Soviet labor camps and internal exile. "They obviously didn't want us around when Gorbachev came to town."

A leader of a Lvov human rights group, Bogdan Horvyn, said, "What they did, in arresting us, ignores the most elementary laws we are supposed to live by."

Ukrainian nationalists have been active in Lvov, a center of Ukrainian culture that was frequently occupied by other powers over the centuries and was part of Poland before World War II. They contend that Moscow has steadily "Russified" the Ukrainian language, religious and cultural traditions.

Sources in Lvov said Mr. Gorbachev's seemingly spontaneous meetings on the streets on Tuesday were choreographed by members of the local Communist Party apparatus, who selected people to talk with him. Thousands of other people near the Lvov opera house were prevented from coming close to the Soviet leader, they said.

"Gorbachev spoke a great deal about openness and reform, but what actually happened was just the opposite," Mr. Hel said. "The people were told to ask Gorbachev about housing and so on, but nothing really acute or about the national situation. Gorbachev was deceived if he believes this was representative."

Many people in the crowd reportedly expressed anger with Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian party leader. Mr. Shcherbitsky, 71, is one of the most conservative members of the ruling Politburo and is not considered to be close to Mr. Gorbachev, personally or politically.

During Mr. Gorbachev's tour of Kiev on Monday, activists said, protesters shouted their dissatisfaction and carried signs reading "Down With Shcherbitsky."

Soviet television, which routinely provides extensive coverage of Mr. Gorbachev's domestic travels, gave no indication in its report on Tuesday of the Ukrainian protests and detentions.

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Salvador Rebels Make Peace Offer

New York Times Service
OAXTEPEC, Mexico — Leaders of the El Salvador guerrilla movement said Tuesday that they would lay down their arms permanently and incorporate themselves "into the nation's political life" if the Salvadoran government agreed to carry out fundamental changes in the country's military apparatus.

The peace proposal came on the second day of negotiations between the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and representatives of El Salvador's political parties on an earlier rebel proposal to postpone presidential elections scheduled for March 19.

The government has rejected that delay as unconstitutional, but the overall proposal has drawn wide interest.

The talks, held on neutral ground in a Mexican government resort, are the first ever between the forces.

The proposal is apparently intended to move discussions beyond the narrow question of the election to focus on ending the nine-year civil war. It was not immediately clear whether the rebel offer to halt hostilities would still stand if the parties rejected their demand to postpone the elections six months.

The rebels said Tuesday that they would be willing to "recognize the existence of a single army." Heretofore, they have insisted on representation in the armed forces and a share in power.

Rain Ends Spain Forest Fires
The Associated Press
OVIEDO, Spain — The first significant rainstorm in weeks extinguished Tuesday about 100 forest fires in the northern region of Asturias that over the weekend turned 4,000 hectares of woods and meadowland to ash, officials said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Poles to Alter Katyn Forest Memorial

WARSAW (AP) — Poland said Tuesday that it would change a Warsaw monument's inscription that says German troops killed more than 4,000 Polish Army officers during World War II. It cited a Polish Red Cross document that indicates that Soviet forces killed them.

The announcement came from the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, who stopped short of saying that Soviet units were guilty of the crime in the Katyn Forest in western Russia. He did not describe the new inscription.

Mr. Urban referred to a broadcast by the Moscow radio on Monday that, he said, asserted the Red Cross report was "serious evidence" requiring serious examination that the Katyn crime was committed by Soviet security forces in the Stalinist epoch, and not by the Nazis.

Shiite Named Afghan Cabinet Head
KABUL (Reuters) — The only Shiite Moslem in the Afghan leadership was in effect appointed prime minister on Tuesday.

Kabul radio said Sulhman Ali Khatmand, 52, prime minister for more than 10 years, was named chairman of the executive committee of the Council of Ministers, the Afghan cabinet. He replaces Mohammad Hassan Sharif, who resigned Sunday.

Mr. Khatmand's appointment was announced as the Afghan army stood by for trouble on the ninth anniversary of a major protest against the Communist government in which dozens of people were killed. The army is facing Moslem rebels alone after the departure of the last Soviet forces last week.

U.S. NATO Envoy Planning to Leave

BRUSSELS (AP) — The U.S. ambassador to NATO plans to leave his post this summer to return to the United States and a job in the private sector, a source said Tuesday.

The ambassador, Alton G. Keel Jr., will stay on at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through a meeting to be attended by President George Bush and other leaders of the 16 alliance nations, according to the source.

No date has been formally set for the gathering, although officials have said they expected it in the latter part of May in Brussels. Mr. Keel will leave his job soon after the meeting, probably in June, the source said.

U.S. Heroin Ring Reported Smashed

NEW YORK (UPI) — The FBI and the police seized more than 800 pounds of heroin and \$3 million in cash in New York and arrested at least 19 people in four cities in raids that the authorities said had smashed a major international heroin ring operated by Chinese.

Simultaneous with the raids on Monday in which several people were taken into custody at three different apartments in New York, U.S. and local law-enforcement officials across the country arrested suspects in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit, the U.S. Attorney's office in Brooklyn said.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the New York City Police Department's Organized Crime Control Bureau found the heroin stuffed in boxes loaded in cars and U-Haul trucks in Queens. The ring was said to have been run by Chinese from Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.

Bush Talks to Legislators on Budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush met Tuesday with congressional leaders in an effort to advance budget talks, but the chairman of the House Budget Committee said details on "tough choices" were still missing.

Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, the House budget chairman, said the hourlong breakfast session at the White House dealt more with process than with details of the \$1.16 trillion spending plan. "It was important for us to emphasize we're on the right track. And we are," Mr. Panetta said after the meeting.

But he asked when would Mr. Bush "start to make the tough choices? That's part of the process here, to find out what the choices are." Democrats have been pushing him to spell out where he would make \$10 billion to \$11 billion in necessary cuts to pay for the emphasis he wants to give certain programs, especially in view of his no-tax-increase pledge.

Seoul Cuts Back on Deal With North

SEOUL (AFP) — Prime Minister Kang Young Hoon of South Korea said Tuesday that the government would not allow the heavy-industry joint ventures in North Korea, agreed upon earlier by a Seoul businessman and Pyongyang officials, because of military implications.

But he said the government would "actively promote" another of the proposed ventures, this one to develop a tourist resort at Mount Kumgang, just north of the eastern part of the Demilitarized Zone that divides the peninsula, to help promote exchanges between the two Koreas.

Bulgaria Urged to Halt Rights Abuses

LONDON (Reuters) — Amnesty International has called on Bulgaria to halt what it charged was a crackdown on human rights campaigners and provide information on scores of imprisoned ethnic Turks.

In a report on human rights violations in Bulgaria, Amnesty said a dialogue it opened with Sofia last year had failed to allow "a substantial number of concerns" about freedom of expression and association in the country.

The London-based organization said the president and at least two members of the Independent Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Bulgaria were under house arrest. Amnesty also called on Bulgaria to provide information about 150 prisoners, most of them members of the ethnic Turkish minority.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Europeans Seek to Unify Air Control

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Western Europe's airlines started a campaign Tuesday for a single air-control system to ease congestion and halt worsening delays for passengers.

The 21 members of European Airlines will finance a study to prove that a pan-European system would be more efficient than the present "patchwork" of national systems, the association's secretary-general, Karl Heinz Neumeyer, said.

"Many deficiencies would not exist if we had one air traffic control system," he said. "The United States has one system in an area which is nearly double the size of Europe." European traffic is managed by more than 20 national systems that contact each other by telephone.

Club Med vacations and American Airlines signed a marketing agreement on Tuesday. The companies will offer inclusive package holidays including flights and accommodation from three to seven days in nine Club Med vacation villages in the United States, the Caribbean and Mexico. (AFP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	16	8	A	Bangkok	26	24	C
Athens	14	7	B	Beijing	24	16	B
Berlin	13	5	B	Hong Kong	26	24	C
Bombay	28	24	A	Manila	26	24	C
Buenos Aires	14	6	B	New Delhi	26	24	C
Cairo	18	10	B	Seoul	26	24	C
Canton	28	24	A	Shanghai	26	24	C
Cebu	28	24	A	Taipei	26	24	C
Colon	28	24	A	Tokyo	26	24	C
Delhi	28	24	A				
Denver	14	6	B				
Hankow	28	24	A				
Hong Kong	28	24	A				
Kobe	28	24	A				
London	13	5	B				
Lyons	13	5	B				
Madrid	14	7	B				
Moscow	14	7	B				
Munich	14	7	B				
Nairobi	14	7	B				
Paris	14	7	B				
Rangoon	14	7	B				
Stockholm	14	7	B				
Tientsin	14	7	B				
Vancouver	14	7	B				
Vienna	14	7	B				
Zurich	14	7	B				
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To Aid Victims of U.S. Urban Violence, It's Trench Medicine

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — In the roughest neighborhoods of American cities besieged by the drug trade, where buildings are pocked with bullet holes and the streets ring with the sound of gunfire, hospitals have become urban MASH units, with paramedics and doctors treating wounds once seen only on the battlefield.

"The medical techniques used in the Vietnam War are now being used in civilian life," said Dr. Gary Wintemute, an assistant professor of medicine at the University of California at Davis and former medical director of a refugee camp in Cambodia.

"There's no difference. And that wasn't the case until the advent of assault rifles."

Dr. Wintemute was among the witnesses at a recent state hearing on legislation to ban semiautomatic assault rifles like the AK-47 used to kill five children in a Stockton schoolyard last month, and like the Uzis favored by inner-city drug dealers and gangs.

His reference to Vietnam was echoed in interviews with more than a dozen other doctors and paramedics across the nation, who described exploded organs and pulverized bones, the flood of internal bleeding and bodies riddled with holes from the high-velocity, rapid-fire assault rifles.

The cost of treating these patients, most of whom are indigent, is extraordinary, further straining a national trauma and emergency medical care system on the verge of collapse. At Highland Hospital in Oakland, which is in danger of closing, the average case is said to cost \$15,000.

Beyond the initial price, patients with severe gunshot wounds face long physical rehabilitation and perhaps a lifetime of disability.

In a recently published study in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the annual cost of treating gunshot wounds nationwide was put at \$1 billion, 85 percent of it borne by the taxpayer.

In the last two years, 700 gunshot victims have been

treated at Highland, at a cost of \$10.5 million. Dr. Eric Stirling, who runs the Highland emergency room, described his work as "trench medicine."

In Los Angeles, Dr. Stanley R. Klein, the director of trauma services at Harbor Hospital, said: "These are war injuries. Period. End of discussion."

At Martin Luther King Jr.-Charles Drew Medical Center, also in Los Angeles, Dr. James Hargrave, the medical director, said he had offered his emergency room to the U.S. Army as a place to train surgeons.

The military-style assault rifles do more damage per bullet, and fire more bullets before they must be reloaded, than do the handguns that once prevailed among inner-city gangs.

With a muzzle velocity of more than 2,500 feet (759 meters) a second, as against perhaps 800 feet for a

pistol, the bullets are designed to tumble upon impact, shredding organs and vessels in their path.

Dr. Stirling described the case of a man shot on his right side — "It should have been a little injury to the liver," he said — whose kidney, aorta, pancreas, diaphragm and lung were also destroyed. The man received 25 units of blood during surgery and 40 units of blood products in the 24 hours before his death.

Dr. Stirling said that at Highland last year, gunshot victims, representing 2 percent of the patients, used 40 percent of the blood.

Because of the great velocity of an assault-rifle bullet, shock waves echo from it, and they can shatter a bone or explode an organ even if it is not directly hit.

Dr. Stirling said he had recently treated a man with a graze wound to the head, barely a nick, who died of

brain swelling within 12 hours. "There was no discrete brain injury, nothing to operate on," Dr. Stirling said. "With a .22 or a .38, he would have been home the next day."

Many of the operations performed on victims of assault rifles were devised or perfected at field hospitals in Southeast Asia. Dr. Trunkay and others said.

These are among the procedures:

- Shredded blood vessels are grafted and rerouted, not merely sewn together end to end. "You can't just stitch it up," said Dr. John Barrett, director of the trauma unit at Cook County Hospital in Chicago. "It's like a bomb went off."
- Dead tissue is pared from the wide cavities left in the wake of the bullet, after bits of clothing sucked in behind have been cleared away.
- The surgery of last resort is to open the chest to sop up or siphon the blood that has flooded the body cavity.

"Only then can you see where the holes are," said David H. Wisner, a trauma surgeon at the University of California at Davis.

In the worst cases, the surgeons, alerted by radio from the paramedic van, open a patient's chest just seconds after arrival. "They've got the scalpel and the rib spreader ready at the door," said Pat Chellow, a paramedic.

The paramedics and the doctors have no illusions about who these patients are — primarily drug dealers and other violent criminals. But they say they do not think about this during their frantic efforts to save lives.

Later, decisions must be made about future surgery and the like. At that point, physicians begin philosophizing, asking out loud, "Why are we doing this for a cop killer or somebody who's going to the gas chamber?" said Dr. Albert E. Yellin, professor of surgery at the University of Southern California Medical Center. The questions are rhetorical, Dr. Yellin added, and the answers obvious.

"We're here to be doctors," he said, "not judge, jury or executioner."

Categorizing the Street Arsenal

New York Times Service

All firearms, whether military rifles or civilian pistols, are classified under three broad categories: fully automatic, semiautomatic and other.

The groupings are based on how weapons fire and load bullets into their chambers for the next firing.

Automatic weapons are made for the battlefield to fire a continuous stream of bullets from attached magazines or drums as long as the trigger is depressed. The escaping gas of each bullet fired is mechanically used to prepare and fire the next bullet and to eject spent shells. These weapons are often called machine guns and have been federally banned for civilian sale and ownership, with few exceptions, since the mid-1930s.

Semiautomatic weapons fire one bullet with each pull of the trigger but can fire dozens of bullets from a magazine without reloading. Their sale and civilian use is legal in the United States

but is subject to several restrictions depending on state and city codes.

Efforts to restrict the sale of semiautomatic weapons have increased since a gunman with an AK-47 rifle killed five schoolchildren in January in Stockton, California.

Advertisements in gun magazines promote kits to convert semiautomatic weapons into automatic ones, but gunsmiths say it is very difficult and extremely dangerous to try to make such a conversion. It is also illegal.

Many of the fully automatic weapons seized by the authorities are found to have been illegally imported, often along with illicit narcotics.

Other firearms, including revolvers, break-loaded and pump-action guns, fire one bullet with each pull of the trigger. But they are not considered semiautomatic because they do not reload automatically. They use a variety of methods to prepare as many as eight bullets for firing before reloading.

AMERICAN TOPICS

White House Doctor: An 'Overrated' Post

The post of White House physician may seem glamorous. But Dr. Daniel A. Ruge, who held the job during Ronald Reagan's first term, told the *New York Times* that the task of caring for a healthy president was "vastly overrated, boring and not medically challenging."

To be sure, the presidential physician plays a major role in determining when the president is incapacitated and should temporarily turn over his powers to the vice president. But that authority never translated into Washington clout for Dr. Ruge.

As White House physician, he rarely attended state dinners because of space limitations. But he had to be prepared in case of an emergency at the dinner. So he said he often sat alone in his office, dressed in a dinner jacket, solving crossword puzzles.

Dr. Ruge, a longtime brain surgeon, was recommended for the job by his partner of many years, Dr. Loyal Davis, who was Nancy Reagan's stepfather.

At 63, Dr. Ruge was the oldest person ever to take the job. But he said age proved to be an advantage. After years of practice, he had developed a network of experts whom he tapped as consultants, particularly when the president traveled and contingency plans had to be made for emergency care.

"A president's physician can ask for anything, and he will get it," Dr. Ruge said. "No doctor will refuse a request to consult."

Short Takes

A storage and retrieval system that rescues and preserves documents ravaged by time, water or insects is being tested by the National Archives. Both paper and microfilm files are being transferred to 12-inch (30-centimeter) optical disks that are scanned by a low-power laser for viewing. Each disk is capable of holding 40,000 images. The technique can enhance documents that have undergone years of exposure to sunlight and even to mold. Currently, microfilm rolls must be fished from file cabinets and reeled onto viewing machines. The new system would greatly speed retrieval and provide clearer images.

Easy credit, including longer repayment periods, has led to a sharp increase in defaults on auto loans. The *New York Times* reports. General Motors says it repossessed more than 143,000 cars and trucks last year, up 23 percent from 1987. Ford said its earnings from financial services were off \$166 million, to \$691 million, in part because of higher credit losses. In many cases, the defaults occur in the later stages of long-term loans, when owners realize that their vehicles are worth less than the amount outstanding on the loan.

Vermont Distillers, a new company in Waterbury, now offers Sugarbush Maple Spirits, made by distilling maple sugar. The drink looks like rum but tastes "as much like maple syrup as rum tastes like molasses," Brian Tyrol, a co-owner, says cryptically. The company is believed to be the first to distill maple syrup commercially.

The Pentagon hot line takes calls from whistle blowers about waste, fraud and abuse in military contracts. The hot-line director, Benjamin J. Simon, says that in five years, these informants have saved taxpayers \$85 million in money recovered from military contractors, costs that have been avoided or fines. The hot-line office has 16 investigators. Last year, they received 11,547 calls, of which 1,382 led to audits or investigations. Mr. Simon said the most fruitful cases usually resulted from callers who declined to give their names.

Washingtonians can be neighborly even when their politics differ. When fire damaged the house of Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser in the Reagan administration, became temporarily homeless. A Georgetown neighbor, Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, invited Mr. McFarlane and his wife, Jonda, to stay at the Pell house across the street while their own house was put back into shape. This was expected to take a week. "I'm just helping a neighbor," Mr. Pell said. "It seems like the right thing to do."

The American Dental Association recommends that people change their toothbrushes every three to four months. The Washington Post reports, but a Colgate survey shows they only do so on an average of every 6.69 months.

Arthur Higbee

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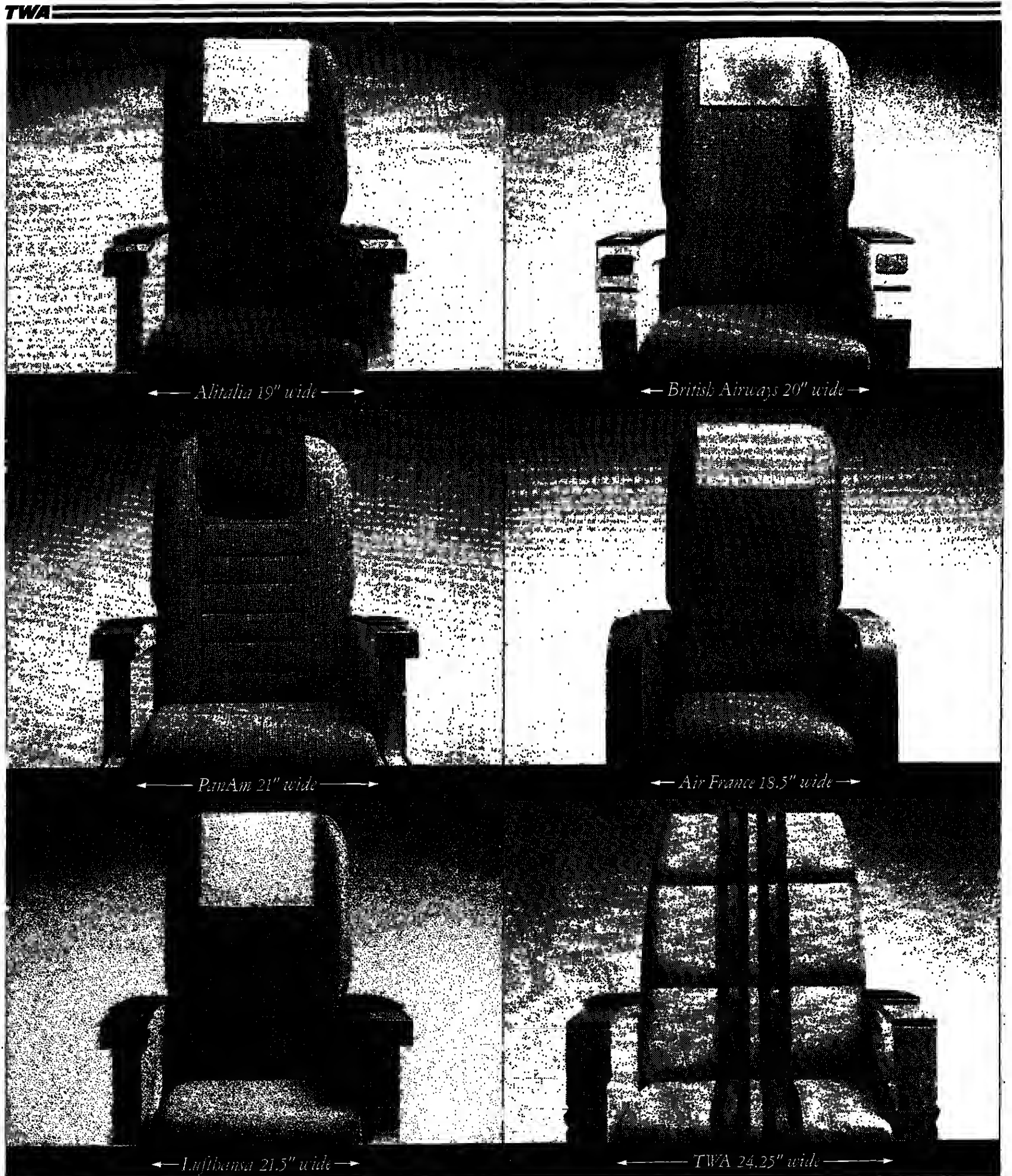
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Herald Tribune

Plain Words About Sudan

Secretary of State James Baker has broken an unbecoming silence on Sudan. Pressed by Congress, he has issued a written statement expressing "profound concern" about "massive human suffering" caused by the six-year civil war. "Most of the war's victims are civilians who are displaced and impoverished, or who starve to death for lack of delivery of available food. The death toll from starvation in 1988 alone is estimated to range in the hundreds of thousands."

Mr. Baker rightly urges both the Khartoum government and the insurgent Sudanese People's Liberation Army to "remove remaining obstacles" to emergency relief for victims caught in garrison towns and elsewhere in the war zone. It might have been fairer to place larger blame on the Sudanese government for blocking relief shipments, but the secretary's words represent an immense improvement on previous mumbling. Finally, a high official in Washington is saying out loud that thousands are dying for political reasons.

A State Department policy paper calls on both the Islamic North and non-Islamic South to compromise differences and end the fighting. The department's annual human rights report searingly describes the sectarian nature of the conflict and excesses by both sides: the government's slaughter of noncombatant tribal peoples, and the execution of dissidents by insurgents. Such frankness has been avoided until now for fear of unsettling a Sudanese government loosely allied to the United States.

Getting food to stricken areas is difficult. For weeks, relief workers have labored to fill barges with food meant for Malakal, a town where thousands now starve. Midway along the Nile, the barges halted, allegedly for "lack of parts."

Nobody can be sure whether that is true. What is certain is that without someone making a fuss, the barges are unlikely ever to budge. Secretary Baker's firm words are a good beginning.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A Farm Test for Bush

The wisdom of President George Bush's budget is nowhere better illustrated than in agriculture. Thanks partly to last summer's American drought, which reduced reserves and drove up prices, spending on farm supports was already thought likely to decline in fiscal 1990, to about \$13 billion. To hit the 1990 deficit target, Mr. Bush proposes, as did President Ronald Reagan before him, to cut costs even further, on top of the natural decline he would reduce supports by \$2 billion next year, or about 20%.

The supports should be reduced, although whether that much in a year is not so obvious, and the new president is to be commended for taking on the farmers. So we would be inclined to support his proposal — if only we knew what it was. The president is said to be strongly in favor of reducing support costs, but the budget neglects to say how. As did his predecessor, Mr. Bush merely offers, without endorsing them, self-evident examples of how such a reduction might be achieved. Thus, one way is noncommittally said to be to lower the target prices on which support payments are based; another, somehow to reduce the share

of the crop eligible for supports. For details, "the president has charged the secretary of agriculture to work with Congress."

But Congress in the throes of deficit reduction needs stronger direction than this. The current farm bill does not expire until next year. The agriculture committees will be much more disposed to leave the support programs alone than to cut them early. Among many other reasons — not enough time, farmers still reeling from the recession of the earlier 1980s — they will fairly say that action on a farm bill should be tied to progress in the current round of world agricultural trade talks. In an annual study of options for reducing the deficit, the Congressional Budget Office has meanwhile done cost estimates of the two broad approaches to cutting farm subsidies that the budget seems to bless. Neither will produce a \$2 billion savings in 1990 as easily as the budget implies.

Farm policy is not an area in which Mr. Bush has much of a record, but it will provide an early test of his firmness and intentions.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Law Must Prevail

One Oliver North trial has already ended — a trial over whether there would even be a trial. Yesterday, after three weeks of jury selection and arguments over classified documents, a second North trial began. The former Marine Corps lieutenant colonel faces charges of lying to Congress about the Iran-contra affair. What Judge Gerhard Gesell calls the "falsity" of the criminal case will remain in peril throughout. But there is a powerful reason for enduring all the complexity and maneuvering.

It is not some vindictive desire to punish an overzealous marine with an odd light in his eyes. It is the need to uphold the principle that even the commander in chief has a commander in chief: the law.

Already, national security needs have caused dismissal of the most far-reaching charges: theft and conspiring to subvert government processes and divert Iranian arms sale profits to the rebels in Nicaragua. Mr. North dealt continually with highly classified documents while on the National Security Council staff, Judge Gesell ruled that he could not be tried fairly on the major counts without being allowed to use some secrets; intelligence officers would not permit him to divulge them.

The same tension between preserving secrets and providing a fair trial bedevils the remaining 12 charges, including lying to administration and congressional inquiries, shredding evidence, conspiring to commit tax fraud and profiteering offenses.

Mr. North asserts that classified documents demonstrate that President Reagan and his highest aides "personally and direct-

ly" approved secretly rewarding foreign countries which covertly aided the contra in Nicaragua. That sharply implicates an entire chain of command. In his televised 1987 testimony he was much more restrained, saying he merely assumed that his superiors knew what he was doing for the contra.

Mr. North seems to be saying that his was merely the lowest face on the totem pole. Even if he proves that, it is hard to see how that exculpates lying to Congress. But the Bush administration needs to be careful not to abort the trial by denying Mr. North the use of secret documents.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh, representing the intelligence community in dealings with the special prosecutor, is on the spot. He must safeguard legitimate secrets while avoiding the appearance of trying to torpedo the trial. The government's record is not comforting; previous secrecy demands, as in the case of the Pentagon papers, turned out to be gross exaggerations.

There is no way for the public to judge firsthand the validity of the arguments for secrecy. The best reassurance is the vigilance of the congressional intelligence committees, which will have access to the secret evidence and secret arguments.

Oliver North's congressional testimony, extracted under an immunity order and therefore inadmissible at his trial, disclosed actions that some, including Presidents Reagan and Bush, deem heroic. Others regard them as criminally contemptuous of the rule of law. This trial will help Americans define the difference.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

NATO: Keeping It Together

As Secretary of State James Baker learned on a dash through Europe that ended Friday, Moscow is not the whole problem.

Mikhail Gorbachev has persuaded many, and perhaps most, Europeans that it is safer to share their continent with him and his people than it once was. So far — based on such evidence as the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, piecing self-criticisms from Communist past and plans to cut Soviet troops along the East-West border — Europeans are right to think that. The same evidence should compel the United States to keep testing the promise of Soviet reforms while also making certain that, when progress is tangible, American defense and arms control policies change with the times. Thus Europe is at least as much the problem as Moscow.

It also makes working out what Henry Kissinger calls "global rules of conduct" a high priority for the Bush administration. The Soviets may wait patiently for the president to plan for dealing with both East and West with candor, making certain that everyone's interests are understood and trying to reduce surprises to a minimum. It is not clear that America's allies in NATO will.

Mr. Baker discovered in a matter of hours that in the future East-West relations in Europe will depend less on what America wants and more on what its allies think. On the question of better battlefield nuclear weapons in Germany, for example, Chancellor Helmut Kohl made it clear that West Germany is not so beholden to America for its help over the years that it will automatically fall into line with whatever Washington thinks it needs to defend Central Europe.

The Soviet Union is the problem in all this only in the sense that it has no choice but to make drastic cuts in its armed forces, cuts that Europe finds so attractive. Forced to choose between reducing political and ideological tension and modernizing its armed forces, Moscow chose to try to talk away some of the tensions.

That Europe is beguiled by his moves may provide some comfort for Mr. Gorbachev, but that is about the only thing that is going the way he wants it to go.

Mr. Bush, in turn, may take some comfort from Moscow's troubles, but he still must move more vigorously to set in motion policies that will keep NATO together and stretch the current warming trend in superpower relations to its limit.

—The Los Angeles Times

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OPINION



Middle East: When Will Bush Produce a Policy?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — It was once said by a close associate that when Lyndon Johnson went wrong in foreign affairs it was usually when he insisted that "the world work to his clock." With George Bush, you have to wonder if he has a clock.

More than a month into the supposedly portentous first 100 days, the making of a Bush foreign policy is in

years of turbulence and five wars is going to land on Washington's doorstep. In its radically transformed condition, it will cry out for corresponding adjustments in American policy.

Yet there is almost nothing in the reports one hears to suggest that the Bush administration is ready to take a

fresh look at the Middle East. Still less is there anything to indicate an awareness of the new forces at work — of a stage re-set in important ways.

The Soviets, for one example, are newly and vigorously engaged. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze has embarked on an unprecedented five-nation, 11-day Middle Eastern tour — the first such Soviet mission at so high a level in a decade, and the first ever to include Jordan. In Egypt, Mr. Shevardnadze is to confer, astonishingly, with Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, who has also met Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak. Along the way, Mr. Shevardnadze will be talking to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

The Europeans are also forcing the pace. The European Community has extended its hand formally to Mr. Arafat. It was Sweden's sturdy role as a back-channel intermediary that produced the opening for a formal "dialogue" between Mr. Arafat and the United States. That breakthrough, in turn, owed much to King Hassan's unambiguous removal last July of the "Jordanian option" as a basis for dealing with the PLO as the only bargaining agent that most Palestinians will accept.

In the face of all this, one continues to hear the U.S. administration repledge its allegiance to Israel, as if that were an issue. Boilerplate adherence is pronounced to various variations on the decaying, decade-old Camp David accords. Palestinian rights would be addressed by negotiation, the word is, but only with the right sort of "moderate" Palestinians untroubled by ties to "terrorism," however precisely that may be defined, and only in concert with Jordan.

The uprising on the West Bank and in Gaza would be tranquility by a partial withdrawal of the Israeli military presence and by local elections. From this, presumably, would flow some degree of home rule ("autonomy") and the promise of transition to who knows what — so long as it isn't an "independent Palestinian state." So much for unconditional "negotiation."

All this serves nicely to accommo-

date the pre-emptive "peace plan" that Israeli leaders will be pressing upon the new administration, ready or not, starting with Mr. Arens later this month and followed in a few weeks by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Yet, after all, what against Mr. Shamir, in the Kaeset. Now that it has been overtaken by events largely at Israel's hands, he embraces its principles.

More important is Israel's own soul-searching. Even the U.S. State Department has pointed an accusing finger at Israeli human rights violations in the occupied land. Polls show Israeli public opinion tilting toward talks with Mr. Arafat. Israel's economy is close to collapse, in no small measure owing to the high cost of repressing the intifada. Add to this the increasingly vocal disenchantment of the American Jewish community. For good reasons, there has been a sensible softening of Israel's hard line.

That is something for the Bush administration to encourage. But it is not the same thing as a U.S. policy pursuing U.S. interests first. That sort of policy requires an open-minded willingness to accept open-ended diplomacy. For Ronald Reagan's vice president, that means, to begin with, acceptance of an 11th-hour inheritance: the U.S. government's agreement last December to deal, within reason, with the PLO and Yasser Arafat.

Washington Post Writers Group

Japan: The LDP Should Give Way to a Coalition

By Teiji Onodera

TOKYO — Battered by the Recruit scandal and strong public reaction to the new consumption tax, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is like a boxer reeling from too many punches. The question now is how long he can stay in the ring.

Mr. Takeshita is not under pressure to resign where it counts — within his Liberal Democratic Party. There is no anti-mainstream party faction to make trouble for him during the present crisis. Besides, his would-be successors, such as LDP Secretary-General Shinjiro Abe, are all tainted by the Recruit affair. Ironically, the scandal is helping Mr. Takeshita stay in office.

The LDP has been the ruling party for so long that it takes for granted that any change in power merely takes place within the party. Even if the opposition parties banded together, they could not overcome the LDP's absolute majority in the Diet.

What chance is there for a grand coalition government between the LDP and the opposition parties? Such a government could be headed by Takekoshi Doi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition party.

Because the Recruit scandal threatens the nation's system of parliamentary democracy, all Japan's political parties should join hands to make

amends. And because the LDP's long hold on power is at the root of the widespread political corruption laid bare by the scandal, any arrangement that would put the LDP in a secondary position, even for a brief period, would be in the best interests of the country.

Having enjoyed political stability, the LDP should be credited with building Japan into the major economic power it is today. But the nation has been politically stable for too long. The Recruit scandal provides an opportunity for change.

If the LDP cannot find a successor to Mr. Takeshita, who has also been implicated in the Recruit affair, it is only natural that the head of the leading opposition party be appointed to lead a grand coalition government.

Would Mr. Takeshita refuse to serve as a minister of state in charge of political reform in such a coalition? If so, he would be contradicting himself. In rejecting opposition demands for the resignation of his cabinet or a dissolution of the lower house and the calling of snap elections, he has insisted that implementation of his political re-

form program must come first. Would he refuse to pursue such a plan under Takekoshi Doi?

If so, it would amount to an admission that any reforms Mr. Takeshita plans are of a partisan nature. The program is already suspect because it was not proposed until the LDP committed what amounts to a political crime — the rewording of the consumption tax bill through Diet committee votes last year without substantial debate. If the program is meant to deal with political corruption, as epitomized by the Recruit affair, it should have been proposed and implemented before the tax bill was passed.

The reform program also looks less and less like real reform when one considers the proposal to introduce a single-member constituency system in the Diet. Some say that the proposed system would work in favor of major political parties, such as the LDP. The opposition parties fear that this so-called reform could give the LDP the two-thirds majority it needs in the Diet to amend Japan's "no war" constitution.

Teiji Onodera is a senior staff writer for the *Asahi Evening News*. This comment was distributed by The New York Times News Service.

Europe: Re-Regulation Isn't What 1992 Is About

By Giles Merritt

FONTAINEBLEAU, France — Europe is in danger of throwing away many of the benefits of 1992 by watching the new Single Market in and out of the "de-regulation" read "re-regulation."

This is particularly true of the financial sector. Although a streamlined single financial market is the key to Europe's economic integration, there are signs that it may never fully materialize. Excessive caution by European governments in the areas of financial supervision and tax control is beginning to act as a brake on the momentum of 1992. If the trend toward re-regulation is not reversed, it could drive capital away from Europe.

It could also slow down the process of industrial revitalization. "The only scenario under which a wave of industrial restructuring in Europe and a sustained merger and acquisition boom will take place is a Fortress Europe scenario," warned Ingo Wallace, a banking expert from New York University, at a recent conference hosted by INSEAD, the leading European business school.

Most European politicians seem well aware that a drift toward protectionism would seriously damage the 1992 strategy. And yet, with the internal market drive now at midpoint, some of the Community's 12 member governments are having second thoughts about financial liberalization because it could upset some very sensitive national priorities.

Therefore they are trying to hedge the single financial market about with loopholes and caveats. Of course they want a more dynamic banking and financial services sector in Europe, but they do not want it accom-

panied by greater turmoil and risk. They are, in short, trying to have their cake and eat it.

The financial specialists invited to Fontainebleau by INSEAD to discuss European banking after 1992 heard that turmoil is inevitable. More new banks starting up will mean more bank failures, and hostile takeover bids will become almost as common as in America. There was talk of how "predatory" non-European banks may be the greatest beneficiaries of the single financial market.

Europe's over-indebted banks are right to be worried. Their payrolls are often a third bigger than need be, and in all EC countries but West Germany bank employees earn about twice as much as the average wage.

Banks also charge too much. A study by Union Bank of Switzerland and the London stockbrokers Phillips & Drew has estimated that once the single market sweeps away national restrictions, most bank "products" will drop at least 10 percent in price, and in some countries, such as Italy and Spain, prices to the customer will be halved.

It is not, however, the banks that are trying the hardest to water down the single financial market. European governments are the chief culprits.

The re-regulation being urged by various governments falls into three broad categories: new prudential and supervisory rules aimed at preventing bank collapses; reciprocity demands aimed at getting unrestricted access outside the EC for Europe's banks; fiscal safeguards that will stop tax avoidance.

France, in particular, is worried

that next year's scheduled lifting of all exchange controls will lead to an unsustainable capital outflow by tax evaders. It has almost single-handedly launched a European Commission plan for an EC-wide 15 percent withholding tax on savings that for tax purposes would introduce the concept of people being "EC residents." Britain and Luxembourg are strongly opposed to the idea because they fear it will erode the attractions of the City of London and of the Grand Duchy's "offshore" banking industry.

The reciprocity requirements being put forward by Brussels are also opposed by Britain and Luxembourg and by many bankers around Europe. As Wolfgang Riecke of West Germany's Bundesbank put it at Fontainebleau, "The term reciprocity sounds good." He added that he wished the EC Commission's president, Jacques Delors, would use 1992 to throw the doors of the Community wide open.

There is clearly a growing consensus in the financial services industry that reciprocity and the EC withholding tax should be dropped from the single market agenda. Reciprocity seems to serve little purpose except to goad the United States, and the withholding tax is cumbersome and ineffective. As it exempts Eurobonds — investors' favorite vehicle for tax evasion — its worth is questionable. The tax would be a nightmare to collect and re-distribute. Worst of all, it would underscore the EC's reputation as an interfering bureaucracy, at a time when 1992 needs widespread popular support.

Teasing down the barriers that have sheltered Europe's financial in-

stitutions is not easy, but it is essential. Europeans should remind themselves frequently that the 1992 effort is all about. Talk of Europe's slowness to innovate and its failing industrial competitiveness risks dismissing the fundamental point. It is that the European Community is being sentenced to economic stagnation by zero population growth and even shrinkage in most countries of northern Europe. To restore Europe's dynamism requires, above all, openness.

International Herald Tribune

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Afghan Rumors

ST. PETERSBURG — Alarmist rumors are circulated afresh about Afghanistan. Abdurrahman is said to be ordering further massacres, and the Russian troops under General Kiplani are on their way to the frontier. In a country like Russia, however, the truth is hard to get at.

1914: King of Albania

BERLIN — Prince William of Wied was today (Feb. 21) officially proclaimed ruler of Albania. Essad Pasha, on behalf of the delegation, offered the throne of Albania to the prince, who thanked the delegation and accepted the crown.

WASHINGTON — Stocks have added greatly to the difficulties of the War Department in caring for the Mexican refugees on the border, as they have delivered more than two scores of babies to refugee mothers within the last month, and Uncle Sam is essaying the part of nurse on a larger scale than

The Threat: A Clashing Of Cultures

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Is Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in demanding the execution of Salman Rushdie, really defending the faith of Islam, which he contends was blasphemed by certain passages in Mr. Rushdie's novel "The Satanic Verses"? Or does his threat and the offer to pay a reward to an assassin suggest that the ayatollah is exploiting the faith of Islam to further his own political power?

That possibility was raised by Kayhan International, an English-language newspaper in Tehran. Kayhan editorially denounced the death threat and the proffered reward as "exceptionally poor and ridiculous methods" that "speak more of domestic political opportunism than a real desire to defend the faith."

The Islamic revolution, centered in Iran, symbolized by Ayatollah Khomeini and embraced by millions of Moslems, was a fundamental reversion of faith in traditional religious principles and a rejection of Western ideas and the threat they posed to Islam. Recently, however, government leaders in Tehran seemed to have been moving cautiously toward a more secular regime and to be seeking closer ties to the West.

Also, many Iranians bitterly concede that they lost the long war with Iraq. The ayatollah may have seized upon the publication of "The Satanic Verses" to reawaken the passions of the Islamic revolution and reassert his personal dominance. That Moslem protests began well before he issued his death threat suggests that he inflamed, rather than cooled, Islamic sentiment.

It was easy to do. Mr. Rushdie is a British citizen living and working in the hated West but born a Sunni Moslem. Thus Shiite Moslems, the ayatollah's principal followers, had double reason to regard him as a renegade even before his novel offended two revered tenets of the Islamic religion.

In Islam the Word of God is in the Koran is considered to have been carried directly from heaven; and the Christian Bible, the tenets of which have been edited, added to, or changed, is regarded with less reverence. It occurs in the novel, in language with the received Word of God, an extreme blasphemy for which there is no Christian parallel.

The suggestion, moreover, in the novel that anyone or anything can do share in the power of God, the idea of an alternative creator, or the devil. This is a particularly loathsome offense to devout Moslems.

The Islamic reaction, nonetheless, whether motivated by religion or politics or both, is offensive to Western sensibilities. More than that, it directly challenges some of the most valuable Western principles: freedom of expression and freedom of religion, and, in its post-Khomeini phase, the right of an individual not to be lynched by outraged mobs but to be tried fairly by a jury of peers considering legal charges.

In failing to stand up for these principles, the three leading chains of U.S. bookstores deserve criticism, not to mention what would hurt them most, boycott. But not, under Western customs, death threats.

The bookstores could have made adequate security arrangements for themselves, rather than "supplicating" to Mr. Rushdie's book. In failing to even try to do so, they turned their backs on what has enabled them to compile their wealth: the free circulation of ideas, however controversial.

Most European countries, showing a proper sense of outrage, have recalled their ambassadors from Iran. But little, so far, has been done by the Bush administration to express the revulsion of the United States.

Relations with dominantly Moslem countries are important, of course. But so is the defense of ideas embodied more powerfully than anywhere else in the Constitution of the United States. These ideas distinguish and honor the West, but they are by no means universal. Indeed, many Western ideas are seen by many devout Moslems as a threat to their system of values and to the religion that they regard as providing a true guide to belief and behavior.

Now can Western ideas be persuasive where the Western presence is contemptuous of tradition, destructive to cultural patterns and insensitive to religious belief?

The lesson of Salman Rushdie's ordeal, as of the Islamic revolution, is that the world of Islam is far different from that of the West, with its own traditions and convictions to be understood if not accepted, and never to be taken lightly.

The New York Times

1939: Call a Shah a Shah

PARIS — The Ministry of Iran, formerly Persia, which broke off diplomatic relations with France on December 31 because of puns which appeared in three Paris newspapers likening Shah Mirza Reza Pahlavi to a cat, will resume special diplomatic relations with France in a few days.

The puns appeared at the time of the annual Paris cat show, when the newspapers said that once again "the cat is king," or, in French, "le chat est roi." The Persian ruler flew into a rage when he received clippings from a press but soon to which he subjected.

OPINION

Two Terrors of America:
Drugs and the Gun Lobby

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Jesse Jackson called it to talk about what was most on his mind. This is the gist of what he had to say: A terrorist movement is raging through the United States. Its killers are shooting down people in the streets and in their homes. The country is not mobilized to fight or even fully acknowledge the reality of the terrorist threat. The country makes no effort to disarm the terrorists. Guns and drugs. Together they are destroying the domestic tranquility of the nation.

He said more, but that was the essence, and it can be summed up in one paragraph because it is the inescapable truth. People tell the story of drug terrorism different ways. Governor Mario Cuomo, at a lunch table, says New York has three major problems and then lists them: drugs first, drugs second, drugs third.

At the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, Dr. Gabriel Nabus, a specialist in narcotics, says the real price of terrorism will be the permanent brain damage to the hundreds of thousands of children now using crack. There are now 600,000 cocaine addicts in New York alone, triple the figure of three years ago, mostly because of crack. How many brains lost?

In Washington, William Bennett speaks with sophistication and hope about the powers and limitations of his job, a new one in the federal service and one of the more important. He is the man President George Bush named as the country's first coordinator of the anti-drug activities spread out among more than a dozen federal agencies.

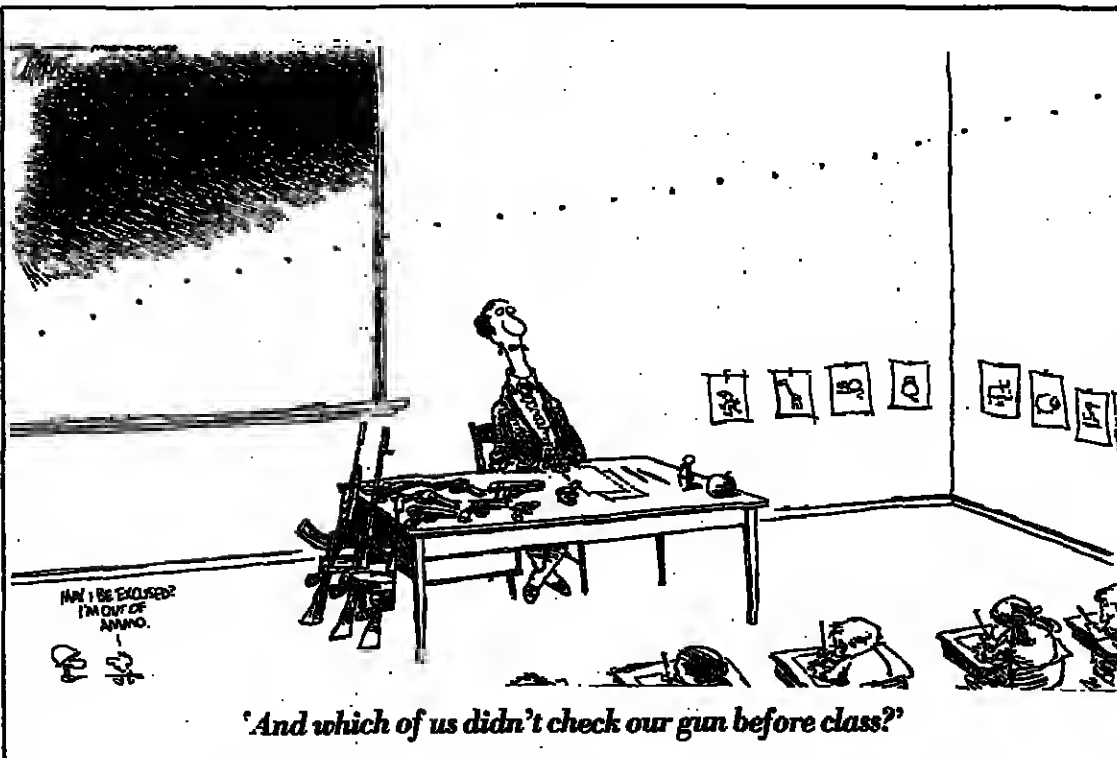
About the same time, a police officer in California spreads Chinese-made automatic weapons across a tabletop. None of them were captured from drug terrorists, for whom they are the weapon of choice. They were all bought, legally and openly, in California stores.

There is, of course, a direct connection between what the governor was saying, what the research scientist was worrying about, the guns on the table and whether Mr. Bennett has any realistic chance of being able to do his job.

Think of this: If terrorists murdered even a few Americans on foreign streets, the government and the country would be furious. If Americans were killed every single day on foreign streets, or blown up in their homes, or firebombed; if Americans killed by street terrorism amounted to thousands every year — we could expect the people of the United States to demand action and the president of the United States to be moved to demand that the terrorists be disarmed or at least not sold hand-held machine guns, complete with bullets, over the counter.

Now consider this: Every day several people die in the United States in drug-related murders. Thousands a year. Sometimes drug terrorists kill each other, which is no great loss, true. Unfortunately, they kill others more often — to frighten a neighborhood or simply because if you spray enough bullets around every day a lot of bystanders are going to die.

The terrorists have a cute word for innocents cut down that way: mushrooms. Sometimes they kill mushrooms only a few blocks from the White House, which they must find particularly amusing. Sometimes the terrorists are Americans. Sometimes they come from Latin America and settle down with good homes and good full-time jobs, as killers. All kill for one reason only: money. But the country never seems to get terribly excited about the daily terrorism in its streets. And most elected lawmakers in Washington do not even think it



their duty to try to make hand-held machine guns used by the terrorists illegal to buy or own.

The president, who appointed Mr. Bennett and said he would remove the drug scourge from the land, absolutely refuses to support federal legislation against street-spraying automatic weapons for fear some hunting rifles might be affected. That is a pretty clear statement about relative values.

No, banning automatic weapons will not stop the drug trade or drug killers.

But it might save a lot of lives, including police lives, which seems a worthwhile goal for a president.

And it would make the slogans about ending the scourge more believable if Mr. Bush would just say no to the gun lobby, powerful though it is.

The president could then demand from Americans, and the leaders of other countries, the sacrifices and commitment needed to fight the drug war — and keep a straight face.

The New York Times

The Czechs Are Repaying
The Debt to All Their Jans

The writer, a leader of the Prague Spring movement in 1968 who now lives in the United States, visited Czechoslovakia last month. Since he has relatives in Prague, he asked that his name be withheld.

BEHIND the recent outbursts in Prague is something the West has not yet grasped: Czechs at last realize that they must take charge of their destiny.

No one, they know now, will wage a war of liberation for them. They also know that their chances of success are better now than in 1968, or 1956, and

MEANWHILE

they are starting their fight against the Communists all over. Twenty years after the Prague Spring, a new generation is ready to challenge the enemy within.

I live abroad now, away from this nation where I was born. But I was back in January, on family business, and on Jan. 14 I went for my evening walk in St. Wenceslas Square, in the city center. It was oddly empty, unusually calm. But every 100 meters or so there were little security groups of three militiamen and one policeman, pacing slowly around the square. They were expecting something.

Next day, that "something" happened. About 5,000 of us tried to leave flowers and hold a vigil on the spot where Jan Palach had burned himself to death on Jan. 15, 1969, to protest the Soviet-led military intervention that crushed our Prague Spring. The security teams moved in quickly, clubbing us on our heads and faces, in the groin. But we remained determined: We would make our stand and call for *svoboda*, for freedom. We owed it to Jan. And so we continued, though we suffered broken skulls, bones and teeth. Under water cannons, sand thrown in our faces, so we did. All of us this time, young and old.

This time, all the generations are involved. There were many fathers and mothers with children on the sidewalks in the middle of the struggle. "Look," I heard them tell their children, "remember how it was." Crying tears of pain, of humiliation, of betrayal. And underneath it all, anger. The pain and the anger of the more than 40 years since the Communists seized power in 1948.

The oppressors seemed uncertain in spite of their numbers. They were nervous, almost frightened. They stood in cordons, ready to move in again, ready to club us. They wore white helmets with goggles, held white clubs in one hand, huge riot shields in the other. But they seemed awfully young: 22 to 25 years old. Five steps behind them were the militia, rock-hard, most of them dedicated Communists, on the average 50 to 60 years old. Lintoproprietariat. And behind them, a third row. More policemen, and soldiers with attack dogs. And they were backed up by the army, soldiers waiting in armored vehicles on the side

streets leading into St. Wenceslas Square. Water cannons everywhere.

In 1968 I saw Czech police defending the headquarters of Czech radio against the Russians. Now I saw Czech police defending Russian tyranny against the Czech nation.

The demonstration moved on from the square to Na Příkopě Street. There were enough of us again, clapping hands and calling for freedom. The security men moved in again. They changed their tactics: Militiamen grabbed a member of the crowd, held a leg out straight, then a policeman fractured a kneecap with his white club. God, it hurts. And another one, and another. Why this brutality, why do they need it?

And why do the Czechs stand up to it now, after their long passivity? Anger. Communist rule has been disastrous for the country. In early January, Rude Pravo, the party daily, admitted that the 138 largest Czechoslovak industrial companies were financially insolvent, that 70 percent of the industrial companies were effectively bankrupt. Until now, party members were insulated from economic failures because they were paid extra wages. They lived well. But in December, the party had to stop those bonuses. Now the party members are hurting at last, along with everyone else.

More important is the anger symbolized by the death of Jan Palach. Note that first name — Jan. Czechs attach special significance to it. Jan Hus, Jan Comenius, Jan Zizka and Jan Masaryk among them. All these Jans left unextinguishable contributions to the cause of Czech nationhood. All, without exception, rejected compromise. All spurned offers to sell their souls to invaders of their country. The flame of their moral strength, based on dedication to truth, to the original Christian principles, brought them to martyrdom or lifelong exile. It is this moral example that Czechs remember today.

Another thing. Today we know that we no longer face the possibility of national extinction, like the specter faced by President Eduard Benes in 1938, or Alexander Dubcek in 1968. The East-West gulf of the post-World War II years no longer exists. With the examples of all the Jans before us, how can we resist? The mountain has begun to move.

And we are moving. Slowly at first, but steadily. What we began in 1968, we will finish. If not today, then tomorrow. If not us, our sons. But we will. We owe it to our Jans.

International Herald Tribune

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Khomeini's State Sponsored Terrorism

In response to "Khomeini Tells Moslems: Slay Author of 'Satanic Verses'" (Feb. 15) and subsequent reports:

When the leader of a country calls for the assassination of a person and the government offers a reward to the killer, this can be given a clear definition: state sponsored terrorism. Civilized nations should clearly state that any attempt on the life of Salman Rushdie will be treated as such and that appropriate actions will be taken in response. This would put the onus on Iran of keeping Mr. Rushdie alive. There must be a price to be paid for calls of public barbarity.

EDWARD M. ARTEZ,
Maastricht, Netherlands.

There is no place for cold-blooded murder under any religion; are not they all based on love and understanding? Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in ordering the death of Mr. Rushdie, con-

tradicts Islamic law and dramatizes the extremes to which he will go to restore favor to the 10-year-old revolution in Iran. The idea of offering cash for the killing of anyone does not seem "holy." Yet Hajj Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani has called the murder of Mr. Rushdie a "holy crusade."

If Ayatollah Khomeini succeeds in bringing about the murder of anyone connected with "The Satanic Verses," then he will be able to intimidate anyone with a dissenting view. This is, as the Nobel prize-winning Egyptian writer Naguib Mahfouz said, "intellectual terrorism" and not what any Moslem, Christian or Jew would see as religion. I hope that the ayatollah's effort fails, not because I agree with what the book espouses but because murder is murder.

DARRIN T. SMITH,
Nürnberg, West Germany.

It is possible to make a case for an orthodox interpretation justifying, in religious terms, the Khomeini edict. However, realism in today's world dictates against such a violation of international codes of behavior and international law.

It is ironic that the Rushdie affair, within the space of a few hours, should have succeeded in bringing home to audiences in the West the degree of brutal and arbitrary intolerance that is rampant in Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic Republic, when thousands of executions, cases of torture and imprisonments have failed to achieve that result in the past.

MEHRDAD KHONSARI,
Chairman, Friends of Iran,
London.

The attack on the U.S. Cultural Center in Islamabad by Moslem fundamentalists protesting the publication of Mr. Rushdie's book confirms how little Islam has evolved. In several countries of the Middle East, Islamic

justice remains shackled to barbarism. In India, fanatical Moslems even succeeded in getting the book banned, despite the right to pluralism assured by the constitution. Moslem leadership desperately needs an alternative to Islamic Revolution.

M. K. AGARWAL,
Paris.

Ayatollah Khomeini's menaces have scared the French and German editors of Mr. Rushdie's book into not publishing it, and we can understand them. But this seems particularly humiliating to a nation such as France, which is now celebrating the revolution that brought forth the Declaration of Human Rights and the refusal of religion as a means of oppression. Wouldn't it be the best celebration of 1789 if the French government took on the responsibility of printing that book?

ANTONIO IPPOLITO,
Milan.

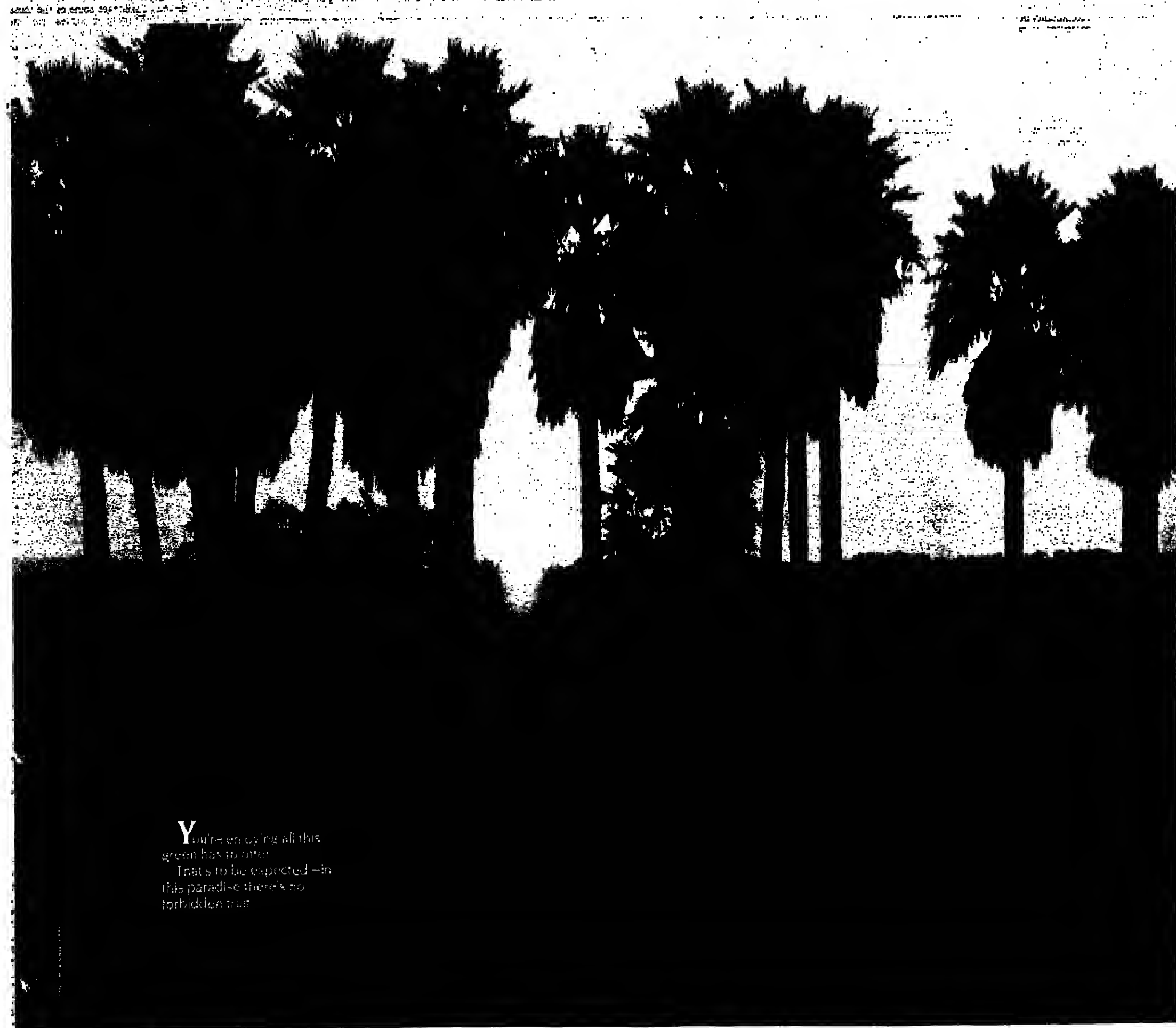
Cowardice on Capitol Hill

Tom Wicker ("Not the Way to Manage a Democracy," *Opinion*, Feb. 8) says that members of Congress do not have the political courage to vote themselves a "necessary and justified salary rise." If U.S. lawmakers are so weak-bellied that they won't stand up for themselves, then they don't deserve their positions of responsibility.

PATRICIA STRACHAN,
Barcelona.

Imagine what shape the U.S. government would be in if all its employees set their own pay scales. Instead, the question of a congressional pay raise should be placed on the ballot for the next and all subsequent general elections. Voters could be allowed to indicate the amount of increase favored, choosing, for example, among 10, 15, 20 or 25 percent.

JOHN SWIFT,
Frankfurt.

To paradise
we've added
18 holes.

A carpet of green grass stretches out beneath your feet. A pleasant breeze blows from the sea, which offers a contrast of colour to the neighbouring countryside: green and blue.

Above you, the sun. And before you, 18 holes to play. For the first time it doesn't seem to be enough.

You'll soon discover that a round of golf in Spain is full of temptations.

You'll feel tempted never to let the game end, in order to make the most of the time and place.

You'll feel tempted to go dangerously near the bunkers that border on the beach, so as to admire the beauty of the coastline. Or tempted to forget everything and spend the rest of your holidays there, playing round after round. You'll leave from time to time, but only to go as far as the first-class restaurant which you discovered this morning, just by the entrance to the course.

Without doubt, paradise must have been like this. We've just added a few holes. And replaced the serpent and his apple with golf clubs and golf balls.

Enjoy the difference.
Spain. Everything under the sun.



You're enjoying all this green has to offer. That's to be expected — in this paradise there's no forbidden fruit.

Cambodian Talks On Power-Sharing End in Deadlock

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — Talks on resolving the Cambodian conflict ended here Tuesday with the four warring factions failing to move any closer to a formula for sharing power.

The impasse, widely anticipated, increased the likelihood that a solution will have to await the May summit meeting between the Soviet Union and China.

Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister and conference host, said that "many points of divergence" still existed between the warring Cambodian factions.

The Cambodians could not even agree late Tuesday on whether there would be another meeting, where it should take place or who should run it.

Later, the anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance released a statement condemning Vietnam for the failure of the talks, saying, "In public, Vietnam gives every sign of being conciliatory and reasonable by using opaque language. In private, it makes very tough demands and no concession."

The talks were deadlocked over the issues that have proven the most intractable since the Cambodian factions began direct contacts last year: the formation of a provisional government to encompass all four factions, the size and shape of an international force to supervise a Vietnamese troop withdrawal and monitor a cease-fire until elections can be held.

The resistance coalition, which includes the followers of the exiled monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front of Son Sam and the Khmer Rouge, demands that the Phnom Penh government of Prime Minister Hun Sen be dismantled and replaced by a four-party government and army in which Mr. Hun Sen would have only a quarter-share.

Mr. Hun Sen, backed by Hanoi, opposes the idea, instead proposing a four-party national reconciliation council to oversee new elections.

Even success on elements considered easier to resolve — such as a cease-fire, a timetable for Vietnamese withdrawal and how to link such a withdrawal to the ending of military aid to the resistance — eluded the talk participants.

In a statement released after the meeting, Mr. Alatas said there was general agreement that halting

arms supplies to the factions should be "synchronized" with a Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

But, he added, "the modalities of the synchronization will be further discussed and worked out."

Prince Norodom Ranariddh, son of Prince Sihanouk and spokesman for the anti-Vietnamese resistance, said the failed peace bid had strengthened his belief that an international conference should impose a solution.

"I don't want to say that I want the superpowers to solve our problem, but we have to be realistic," he said.

Prince Ranariddh said it was possible the impasse could be broken when the Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, meet in May.

China assists the Khmer Rouge, the largest faction in the three-party resistance coalition, while Moscow underwrites Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia through massive aid to the Hanoi regime.

The prince acknowledged that China and the Soviet Union appeared to remain divided on the Cambodian problem — particularly on the question of whether a four-party coalition should replace the pro-Soviet Cambodian government or merely coexist with it.

He said it was unlikely that Mr. Deng and Mr. Gorbachev could resolve that difference in one meeting.

The current talks seemed destined to fail after Prince Sihanouk, president of the resistance coalition and the man considered most able to lead any future Cambodian government, announced in Beijing that he would boycott the meeting because it was a "cynical comedy."

Some analysts speculated that Prince Sihanouk wanted to see the meeting fail so he could bring the peace process to the scrutiny of an international conference.

One Western diplomat in Jakarta said past precedent had probably persuaded Prince Sihanouk that he could gain more leverage in a power-sharing arrangement imposed at an international conference.

In 1954, after the French withdrawal, the superpowers at a conference in Geneva recognized the prince as head of state, denied any coalition role for the Khmer Rouge and blocked efforts to partition Cambodia.



CAREFUL WITH THE BOSS — The British employment secretary, Norman Fowler, replacing the head on a model of Prime Minister Thatcher at a museum in York, England.

IRAN: Tehran Recalls EC Envoys

(Continued from Page 1)

"We are prepared to follow our path at a cost."

Mr. Rafsanjani had remained silent, but his spokesmen had been telling Western diplomats in Tehran that they were trying to contain the Rushdie episode, according to French diplomats. His decision Tuesday apparently to end those efforts seemed to be a clear retreat for the so-called pragmatic group of the Iranian leadership in the heat of the affair.

Ruhanioun Mubarez, group of militant clerics led by Ali Akbar Mohtashami, the minister of the interior, exploited that setback on Tuesday by calling for the severing of all Iranian ties with Britain.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mir Hossein Mousavi asserted that Ayatollah Khomeini's orders to kill Mr. Rushdie for blaspheming Islam in his book, "The Satanic Verses," would be carried out, according to Tehran radio, monitored by The Associated Press in Nicaragua.

The growing momentum of the Iranian response to the EC envoy recalls seemed to signal a return by Iran to the militancy that had been a hallmark of the Islamic revolution's first decade.

Some people in Iranian foreign-policy circles who had been trying to help normalize ties with other

countries seemed to be backing off on Tuesday. The deputy foreign minister, Ali Mohammad Besharati, warned that Europe would not benefit from escalating the clash with Iran over Mr. Rushdie's book.

"I sincerely advise you to accept a cease-fire in this ideological battle zone, for certain defeat awaits you," Mr. Besharati wrote in The Jomhuri Islamic, a conservative daily paper. The Tehran Times, an English-language daily that has taken the pragmatists' side in the past few months, said that "the West's confrontation over a right cause is only to the benefit of the U.S.S.R."

Although militant clerics in Iran have adopted the view that the publication of the Rushdie book was proof of a conspiracy against Islam that must be resisted, several experts are persuaded that the issue masks a deep political disagreement now unfolding over foreign and domestic policies.

In a radio interview Tuesday, a former Iranian president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, echoed the widely held view that the Rushdie controversy "is a political affair and not a religious one."

He said Ayatollah Khomeini's call for the death of the British author was a move that had little to do with Islamic faith. "If he did it," Mr. Bani-Sadr said, "it is because

France: Business as Usual

(Continued from Page 1)

BONN — Although the dispute over the Rushdie affair is damaging West Germany's economic ties with Tehran, many French companies are conducting business as usual in hopes of winning post-Gulf War reconstruction contracts, a French newspaper said.

Bonn officials said problems had arisen in talks aimed at an arrangement over old Iranian debts and approving fresh state-guaranteed credits for Tehran. "The talks had been going well, but the Rushdie affair will not help move them forward," a government official said.

West German officials said Tehran wanted a credit line of three billion to five billion Deutsche marks (\$1.6 billion to \$2.7 billion) to help finance projects in Iran involving West German companies. The projects include a telecommunications plant and the delivery of capital goods for the Iranian oil industry.

The French newspaper Les Echos said Tuesday that although West Germany and Britain wanted tougher measures against Iran, France had played a moderating role to ensure no economic or commercial sanctions were imposed. "French companies still believe in normalization," it said.

"Ties to Iran Seen in 'Long Term'" Industry Minister Roger Fauroux said that France should continue developing industrial ties with Iran because such relations "must be seen in the long term." Agency France-Press reported Tuesday from Mulhouse, France.

Addressing a political rally a day after European Community countries agreed to recall their senior diplomats from Tehran, Mr. Fauroux said that "the work of French industrialists in Iran will have to go on and develop beyond the events of today."

The Rushdie book has caused a furor in the Islamic world, including violent protests in India and Pakistan, because of what many Muslims say is a sacrilegious portrayal of Islam.

CRACKDOWN: Havel Jailed

(Continued from Page 1)

size the young generation which is not cowed by the experience of 1968."

Mr. Havel's conviction occurred in spite of a campaign on his behalf both within and outside the Czechoslovak establishment that was in itself unprecedented since 1968, when the "Prague Spring" reform movement flowered under the party leader of the time, Alexander Dubcek, until Soviet-led forces intervened.

In the last several weeks, thousands of persons had bombarded the authorities with petitions for Mr. Havel's release, including more than 1,000 official cultural officials, at least 700 scientists working in state institutes, and groups of students and factory workers.

Party leaders responded to the outburst of protest by holding meetings with members of the cultural and intellectual circles and promising a limited dialogue. But the leadership, under the party general-secretary, Milos Jakes, has repeatedly vowed not to accept the opposition's call for talks or relax its strictures on groups that try to act independently of the party.

A communiqué from the party politburo, published in the party newspaper Rude Pravo on Tuesday, accused the opposition of "break, intimidation and terrorizing" and declared, "These are dangerous endeavors which necessarily must be resolutely rejected."

In a concluding speech to the

Bush Says Charges Against Tower Were 'Gunned Down' in FBI Report

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush on Tuesday denounced as "vicious rumor" allegations against Defense Secretary-designate John G. Tower and declared they had been "gunned down" by a thorough FBI report. A Senate committee vote on the embattled nominee was tentatively scheduled for Thursday.

Urging the Senate to move "forthrightly" on the nomination, Mr. Bush said that he had personally reviewed portions of the FBI report into Mr. Tower's alleged drinking, philandering and financial imprudences.

"What I got from it was that there has been a very unfair treatment of this man by rumor and innuendo, over and over again rumors surfacing with no facts to back them up," the president said.

The report noted that Mr. Tower drank excessively in the 1970s when he was going through personal difficulties centering on a divorce, but it found no proof that he had an alcohol problem in recent years, newspapers quoted administration officials as saying earlier.

Mr. Tower's nomination has been stalled by the allegations, which also implied financial imprudences stemming from the Pentagon's contract fraud case. The FBI report, however, is said to find no wrongdoing on Mr. Tower's part in that case.

Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, meanwhile, scrutinized the report, which the White House forwarded to the committee chairman, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and the senior Republican, Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, late Monday.

The two senators said in a statement that the committee would meet in a closed session Wednesday and hoped to vote Thursday. One Republican on the committee, John S. McCain 3d of Arizona, said he had reviewed the FBI's findings and saw nothing to disqualify Mr. Tower. "I do not understand the problems that others have, and I hope they will be more specific," he said.

Meanwhile, Representative Mickey Edwards, an Oklahoma Republican and a prominent con-

servative, said Mr. Tower should withdraw his nomination because he has lost the credibility needed to promote Mr. Bush's defense agenda.

Mr. Bush, responding to reporters' questions at the White House, said he was convinced that Mr. Tower was "not only capable of doing this job, but will do it in an outstanding way."

"I say there is an evidence of any kind of the disease — alcoholism," Mr. Bush said. "None. None whatsoever."

The president said the allegations against Mr. Tower "that have been hanging over this simply have been gunned down in terms of fact."

Meanwhile, The Wall Street Journal reported Tuesday that Mr. Tower, as a senator from Texas in 1981, profited from a lucrative oil investment arranged by a Corpus Christi lawyer whose son Mr. Tower recommended for nomination to the federal bench.

A spokesman for Mr. Tower denied there had been any "quid pro quo" involving the oil investment and the judicial nomination.

BEIJING: U.S. Special Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

also seemed to caution the United States that it should be careful not to do anything that might encourage Taiwan to seek a future separate from the mainland.

Although Mr. Qian said U.S. trade interests had a large head start over Soviet exchanges, he also noted that the Soviet Union had some trade advantages, such as proximity. And his assessment that Chinese-American relations would continue to outstrip Chinese-Soviet ties for the foreseeable future seemed based more on a cool assessment of economic advantages rather than on any intrinsic judgment about the merits of each superpower as a friend.

A savvy man who speaks fluent English and Russian, Mr. Qian has sometimes been regarded as sympathetic to warmer relations with the Soviet Union. Like Prime Minister Li Peng and many other Chinese officials of their generation, he studied in the Soviet Union in the 1950s, when relations between the two Communist giants were close, and some Chinese and foreign analysts say they think Soviet-educated officials are more likely than others to favor renewed ties between China and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Qian dismissed that idea. "State-to-state relations are unrelated to the experience of the national leaders or to the places where they have lived," he said. "State-to-state relations are different from personal relations."

Asked if China would encourage Mr. Pol Pot to seek refuge in China, Mr. Qian said that no one had asked for refuge and that in any case it would be inappropriate for China to encourage anyone to seek political asylum.

Mr. Qian said the talks between Mr. Bush and Chinese leaders would cover the broad range of international issues and bilateral relations. He said he doubted that they would focus on any particular topic.

But he discussed Taiwan at length and cautioned that some Americans, in government and in the private sector, incorrectly believe that it is in the U.S. interest to keep Taiwan and the mainland apart.

Mr. Qian also appeared to suggest that the United States should do what it can to oppose Taiwan's recent adoption of "flexible diplomacy." By using its considerable economic influence, Taiwan has successfully persuaded several countries in the last six months to exchange offices or in other ways increase official or semi-official contacts.

"In reality, such a practice aims to create a political concept of 'two Chinas,' or 'one China, one Taiwan,'" he said. "We are absolutely against it."

WOUNDS: Doubtful Futures

(Continued from Page 1)

can try to do is secure some kind of decent life for these people. It costs \$5,000 just to build in a bathroom they can use. There ought to be a program sponsored by the government."

The Israeli military government, in the West Bank offers nothing for people like Miss Nagli. But most Palestinians are not inclined to ask anything of the occupiers.

Dr. Yitzhak Soreq, the military government's chief medical officer for the West Bank, said he had never heard of a request for financial assistance to disabled shooting victims.

Should a request come in, he added, Israel would probably offer some money — if the victim held Israeli government insurance, as do only about 20 percent of the West Bank's residents, most of them teachers and government employees.

■ Israeli Shoot 11 Arabs Israeli troops shot at least 11 Arab protesters in the occupied territories on Tuesday, Agency France-Press reported from Jerusalem.

Both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were slowed by a general strike — now in its third day — called by the Unified Leadership of the Popular Uprising to back Palestinian national rights.

The Unified Leadership is a clandestine group that has sought to mobilize protests against the Israeli military occupation.

Florida Democrat Joins Republicans in House

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Bush announced Tuesday that Representative James William Grant, Democrat of Florida, was switching to the Republican Party to give the Republicans a majority of the state's congressional delegation.

"This is good news for our party, not only in Florida, but not only in the South, but nationally," Mr. Bush said. "And I welcome him to the party."

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Oscars for Foreign Films: A Long, Winding Road



Jackie Mason: "So when did you last see a film about soup?"

Jackie Mason, Social Satirist

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Still looking mournfully like the rabbi he once was, Jackie Mason has established his long-running Broadway solo show in "The World According to Me" at the Playhouse. Not since Victor Borge last played the Palladium has London taken so keenly

THE LONDON STAGE

to a comic monologist from the United States, and the reason is at first a little hard to fathom. Mason doesn't have a piano set, neither does he sing; his impersonations of Alfred Hitchcock and Ronald Reagan are at best perfunctory, and he doesn't do funny voices. Some of his political satire is already dated, and the rest is simplistic.

But what Mason does have is the instinct of a social anthropologist. His dissection of what it means to be a Jew would in any other hands be unforgettably racist; here it is simply dazzling. His stage persona is that of a nervous millionaire — Jack Benny with a guilt complex.

As the show opens, he tells us he has enough money for the rest of his life, just so long as he doesn't plan to buy anything. From that characteristic mix of arrogance and self-pitying denigration he moves into a savage attack on hypocrisy ("People say they are proud to be Jewish, but did you ever try telling them they look Jewish?") and on Hollywood life ("More people have soup than sex, so when did you last see a film about soup?").

An admirable belief that there is no form of human life lower than folk singing leads us into a series of one-line put-downs of Jewish domestic incompetence ("They can put together seven companies, but did you ever see them trying to put together a vacuum cleaner?") and of an England where the food is now more dangerous than the sex.

What we have here is an analyst as well as a social satirist.

At the Hampstead, Stephen Jeffrey's "Valued Friends" is essentially a yuppie soap-opera about the London property market over the last decade and the effect of its usually upward mobility on the lives and loves of those who bought into it whether for a home or a quick profit.

Jeffrey introduces us to four friends who have remained living together in the decade since college. One is a rock reporter, one an economist, one a street entertainer, and one a Sloane Ranger only too ready to organize the others into a property company rather than a Bohemian squat.

Add to them a philosophic builder, a landlord who discovers that idealistic students can very easily turn into a bunch of even more grasping capitalists than himself, and you have a brilliantly lit window on the recent world of London urban and personal development.

Given that there has been no street sound quite so unmistakable lately as that of property booming or crashing, it is not surprising that Jeffrey has chosen to direct a play apparently assembled on the backs of old estate-agency signboards advertising long leases and desirable conversions.

Here it is lives that also have to be converted. Students who thought they were sharing a flat out of love or liking for each other soon find themselves more or less willing members of a collective experienced in property maneuvers. Arguments over abstract philosophy soon develop into debates about mortgage rebates.

The Mollamety and Serena Gordon lead a splendid cast in Robin Leffevre's acutely accurate staging.

Once in what is usually and mercifully a very long while, a play reaches the West End of such truly stunning awesomeness that you wonder not just how it ever got there, but how it ever got into rehearsal or even off the typewriter.

One such is "Over My Dead Body" at the Savoy. Loosely based on a novel called "The Murder League," and cobbled together for the stage by Michael Sutton and Anthony Fingleton, it is largely concerned with three antiquated thriller-writers (Donald Sinden, June Whitfield and Frank Middlemass) who decide to commit a crime according to the old nobility-violence traditions of Dorothy L. Sayers, if only to prove that modern crime writers have altogether lost the art.

If the authors did have something to say about the changing nature of murder mysteries, they have somehow forgotten precisely what it was; in any case, Anthony Shaffer's "Stealth" said it all 20 years ago.

ACROSS

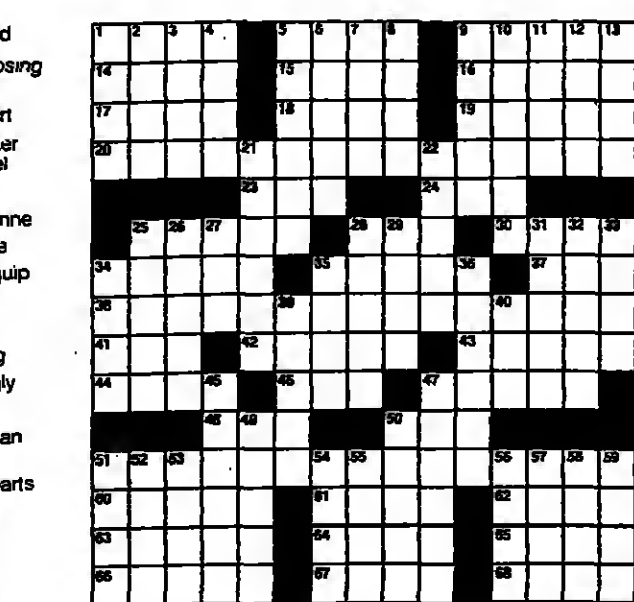
- 1 Bridge coup
- 2 Dear — advice column
- 3 Babble
- 4 Rug surface
- 5 — avis
- 6 Much-used pet name
- 7 Pub quaffs
- 8 Kind of exam
- 9 "I do" — sis
- 10 Start of a quip
- 11 Important O.R. group
- 12 Female ruff
- 13 Not liquid
- 14 Ex-coach
- 15 Paraphrase
- 16 Symbols of poverty
- 17 Filled out again
- 18 Lifting device
- 19 Demier — group
- 20 More of the quip
- 21 The way, in China

DOWN

- 22 Ovary fond
- 23 Goes on a losing spree?
- 24 Sicilian resort
- 25 Practical joker
- 26 Etelingspiegel
- 27 Jittery
- 28 Actress Joanne name
- 29 Ditty syllable
- 30 End of the quip
- 31 Accepted
- 32 A Turner
- 33 Legal wrong
- 34 Smile smugly
- 35 So be it
- 36 Material for an idol's feet?
- 37 Cathedral parts
- 38 Cozy place
- 39 Abhor

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALTO ALLOP PAGA
SOUR LOUPE OWEN
HOME MONAD LANK
SALT OF THE EARTH
VISA RONDO
PAT OF THE LAND
ABORT NUTS RAN
DENT DOGGIE HAKE
ELV FIDO DAVIT
TOP OF THE LINE
SERIAL OES
CREAM OF THE CROP
ROAR MORAL ARID
ASTA AGAVE MATE
PEAS TYPED PLAY



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- 3 Anchovy sauce
- 4 Interlock
- 5 "Don't Get — Much Anymore"
- 6 Poets
- 7 Tool one's own horn
- 8 Where G.R.F. studied law
- 9 Stage
- 10 Hair curler
- 11 Against
- 12 Deck wood
- 13 Brontë's Jane
- 22 Middle East native
- 23 Four-door vehicle
- 24 Hunter in the heavens
- 25 Actress Ullmann
- 26 U.S.S.R. workers' cooperative
- 27 Sun's output
- 28 31 Years
- 29 Fireplace fixture
- 30 Poses
- 31 Deserve
- 32 Metropolis
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By Aljean Harmetz
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — When the Academy Award nominations were announced last week, the list included "The Music Teacher," a Belgian film that few academy members had seen and most had never heard of.

This is not unusual. Since 1947, when Vittorio De Sica's "Shoeshine" won an honorary award, the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has been struggling to find the best way to honor foreign-language films.

This year, Denmark's "Pelle the Conqueror," India's "Salaam Bombay!" and Hungary's "Hannusén," Spain's "Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown" and Gérard Corbiau's Belgian film about a singing teacher who devotes his life to a single pupil earned their chances at an Oscar through a Byzantine process that differs from the way other feature films qualify.

"Hannusén," which was directed by István Szabó, was financed by David Putnam during his brief chairmanship of Columbia Pictures. Like Szabó's "Mephisto," which was named the best foreign-language film of 1981, "Hannusén" deals with the status of artists in the Nazi era.

Mira Nair's "Salaam Bombay!" examines the lives of Indian street children. Pedro Almodóvar's "Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown" is a comedy about two women whose lives are falling apart, and "Pelle the Conqueror," which was directed by Bille August, stars Max von Sydow as an aging man who wants a better life for his young son.

Any foreign-language movie that, like "Pelle," played in Los Angeles for at least one week in 1988 was also eligible for other categories. Von Sydow was thus

able to be nominated for the best actor award. British, Australian and other English-language awards are eligible for the main prizes but not for the foreign award.

To be nominated, foreign-language movies first have to hurdle government barriers in their own countries.

government barriers in their own countries. The academy allows each country to submit only one movie. Although the academy asks for a country's "best film," movies are often chosen because the producers have influence with their governments, or are eliminated if their politics make the bureaucracy on the selection committee uncomfortable.

Poland had second thoughts after Andrzej Wajda's "Man of Iron" was nominated in 1981, but the academy refused to allow the film about the Solidarity movement to be withdrawn.

Although Akira Kurosawa was nominated as best director for "Ran" in 1985, his epic film was not submitted by Japan because of factionalism on the selection committee.

Eli Cohen, the director of "The Summer of Ayviya," an unsuccessful candidate from Israel this year, said, "The Israeli film industry is so small that it's difficult to find people to sit on a selection committee who have something to do with film but have no special interest in one of the films."

From Argentina to Iceland and Taiwan to Yugoslavia, 31 countries submitted films this year. The choice was not hard in Peru, where Aaron Woolf, an American

who worked as a crew member on "The Mouth of the Wolf," was so proud of the film about a massacre of villagers by government troops that he badgered the producers into filing out the proper forms.

"I made sure the forms were sent to the right agencies," Woolf said.

Even after a film is officially submitted, it can be tripped up by the fine print in academy rules.

"Pikote," a Brazilian film about street urchins directed by Hector Babenco, won the Los Angeles and New York film critics' awards in 1981, but was disqualified because it had been tested in Brazil a few days before the allowable date. This year, the movies submitted by Switzerland and Indonesia were eliminated because they did not have subtitles.

And the entry from the Netherlands, "The Vanishing," was disqualified because much of the film about a mad killer takes place in France with the characters speaking French. Academy rules require 51 percent of a movie to be in the language of the country of origin.

From 1948 to 1955, the awards were honorary, bestowed by the academy's board of governors. From 1956 through 1975, foreign films were handled like Hollywood

movies, with all academy members allowed to vote, whether they had seen the pictures or not. A result was that films with well-known directors and films that had played at art houses in Los Angeles invariably won.

When the rules were changed in 1976 so that only members who had seen all five nominated films could vote, the winners became unpredictable, with the unheralded "Black and White in Color" from the Ivory Coast defeating "Cousin, Cousine" from France and "Seven Beauties" from Italy in 1976.

"Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" from the Soviet Union winning over François Truffaut's "Last Metro" and Kurosawa's "Kagemusha" in 1980, and Gabriel Axel's Danish film "Babet's Feast" defeating the front-runner, Louis Malle's "Au Revoir les Enfants" from France, a year ago.

Until last year, the five nominees were chosen by fewer than 100

academy members, most of elderly. Any academy member could serve on the nominating committee, but in general, only members had time to sit through films in six weeks. And their choices were often safely in the mainstream.

"It's always been the desire of the academy to get younger people interested, but that's not easy because younger people are busy making a livelihood," said Robert Vogel, the longtime chairman of the foreign-language committee.

Starting in 1987, the films were divided into two groups. Members who volunteered to be on the selection committee had to see only 14 of the 16 movies arbitrarily assigned to their group for their votes to count.

Among the better-known films that were not nominated this year were the Chinese epic "Red Sorghum," and "Communist," a Soviet drama about anti-Semitism that was banned for over a decade.

Stalin's Prisons On a Moscow Stage

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The surrealistic horror of the Stalinist prison camp system has been recreated on the Soviet stage for the first time in what seems certain to become one of the hits of the Moscow theater season.

The elite of Moscow crammed into the Sovremennik Theater last week for the opening of "The Hard Road," based on the memoirs of Ekaterina Ginzburg, who spent 18 years in prisons and Siberian labor camps. Her book, now regarded as an anti-Stalinist classic, was first published in the West in 1967 under the title "Into the Whirlwind."

The past few months have witnessed an avalanche of revelations about Stalin, who, according to a recent article in the Soviet press, was responsible for the unjustified persecution of 40 million of his fellow citizens during his despot's 30-year rule. Even so, the attempt to recreate the gruesomeness and insanity of the camps clearly shocked the sophisticated Moscow audience, which responded with a 15-minute standing ovation.

Ginzburg died in 1977 in the Soviet Union without seeing her masterpiece published in her native country. Her second son, Vasily Aksyonov, who accompanied her to exile in Siberia and is also a writer, now lives in Washington after being stripped of his Soviet citizenship.

The stage production of Ginzburg's book includes scenes from a bizarre underworld, reminiscent of Dante's "Inferno" or paintings by Goya. A set made out of revolving metallic bars encloses members of the 50-member cast as they reenact the nightmare of Ginzburg's

arrest as a "political terrorist," her interrogation and journey to Siberia.

The underworld inhabited by Stalin's victims is a place of appalling brutality relieved by flashes of humanity and even black humor. The Sovremennik production, which is faithful to Ginzburg's account, shows how many Communist Party members retained their political faith despite their suffering.

Half a century later, Moscow theatergoers reacted to this innocent belief in communism with a mixture of amusement and shock. They laughed at the ideological arguments that raged in the camps between the Communists and representatives of other leftist parties, such as the Social Revolutionaries, that were suppressed soon after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

The loudest applause of the evening went to an actress playing the role of a Social Revolutionary who denounced the Communist state for "destroying the intelligentsia." The same character provoked bitter laughter, she said, that there was no need for her party to try to kill Bolsheviks, because "you are very good at killing each other yourselves."

The play included several explicit comparisons between Stalin and his great ideological rival, Hitler. In one scene, a German Communist shows Ginzburg and other prisoners inmates who have been tortured by the secret police forces of both Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union.

During intermission, members of the audience were harangued by a representative of a dissident group, the Democratic Union, standing beneath a giant statue of Stalin in the foyer. The dissident, a woman, argued that there was always a danger of Stalinism re-emerging in the Soviet Union as long as the Communist Party retained a monopoly on political power.

It is a measure of how rapidly things are changing here that no body made any attempt to interfere with the dissident, who urged the audience to attend a demonstration March 12. Even a few months ago, she probably would have been asked politely to leave by a theater management anxious to avoid unpleasant scenes.

The director of the Sovremennik, Galina Volchek, consulted three of Ginzburg's fellow inmates in an attempt to make the prison scenes as authentic as possible. The play was dedicated to "the victims of Stalinist repression."

A Soviet journal, Arguments and Facts, recently quoted historian Roy Medvedev as saying that between 5 and 7 million people were "repressed" during the great purge of 1937-38, which is the focus of Ginzburg's book. He said a million of these people were sent to prison camps where many of them perished.

Those arrested included almost 80 percent of the pre-revolutionary party members who had posed a threat to Stalin's supreme power. The purge also resulted in the elimination of 90 percent of all Soviet generals and 80 percent of the colonels, leaving the Soviet Army in a weakened state prior to the start of World War II.

The figure of 40 million Stalinist victims cited by Medvedev includes peasants who died during the forcible collectivization of land in the early 1930s, and nationalists such as the Chinese Tatars who were deported en masse because of alleged pro-Nazi sympathies.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

February 21, 1989

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AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgian Francs; CL - Swiss Francs; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Guilder; L - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; Sfr - Swiss Francs

NYSE Most Actives <table> <tr><th>Vol.</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>IBM</td><td>111 1/4</td><td>110 3/4</td><td>110 3/4</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>AT&T</td><td>54 1/2</td><td>54 1/4</td><td>54 1/4</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>GE</td><td>47 1/4</td><td>47 1/8</td><td>47 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Boeing</td><td>43 1/2</td><td>43 1/4</td><td>43 1/4</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Exxon</td><td>44 1/4</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>44 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Merck</td><td>64 1/4</td><td>64 1/8</td><td>64 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>109 1/4</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novartis</td><td>324 1/4</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novo</td><td>4 1/4</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>109 1/4</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novartis</td><td>324 1/4</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novo</td><td>4 1/4</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> </table>	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	IBM	111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	+ 1/4	AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	+ 1/4	GE	47 1/4	47 1/8	47 1/8	+ 1/4	Boeing	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/4	Exxon	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/8	+ 1/4	Merck	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/8	+ 1/4	Amgen	109 1/4	109 1/8	109 1/8	+ 1/4	Novartis	324 1/4	324 1/8	324 1/8	+ 1/4	Novo	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	+ 1/4	Amgen	109 1/4	109 1/8	109 1/8	+ 1/4	Novartis	324 1/4	324 1/8	324 1/8	+ 1/4	Novo	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	+ 1/4	Market Sales <table> <tr><td>NYSE 4 a.m. volume</td><td>1,100,000</td></tr> <tr><td>NYSE prev. clos. close</td><td>10,300,140</td></tr> <tr><td>Amex 4 a.m. volume</td><td>117,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Amex prev. clos. close</td><td>1,600,000</td></tr> <tr><td>OTC 4 a.m. volume</td><td>113,000</td></tr> <tr><td>OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume</td><td>1,144,000</td></tr> <tr><td>NYSE volume down</td><td>645,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Amex volume up</td><td>4,000,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Amex volume down</td><td>5,777,000</td></tr> <tr><td>OTC volume up</td><td>5,550,000</td></tr> <tr><td>OTC volume down</td><td>32,474,000</td></tr> </table>	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	1,100,000	NYSE prev. clos. close	10,300,140	Amex 4 a.m. volume	117,300	Amex prev. clos. close	1,600,000	OTC 4 a.m. volume	113,000	OTC prev. 4 p.m. volume	1,144,000	NYSE volume down	645,000	Amex volume up	4,000,000	Amex volume down	5,777,000	OTC volume up	5,550,000	OTC volume down	32,474,000	NYSE Index <table> <tr><th></th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Close</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>Commodities</td><td>144.30</td><td>144.00</td><td>144.00</td><td>- 0.30</td></tr> <tr><td>Industrials</td><td>201.43</td><td>200.77</td><td>201.21</td><td>- 0.22</td></tr> <tr><td>Transp.</td><td>162.57</td><td>162.50</td><td>162.50</td><td>- 0.07</td></tr> <tr><td>Utilities</td><td>79.20</td><td>77.78</td><td>78.00</td><td>- 0.20</td></tr> <tr><td>Finance</td><td>132.61</td><td>132.17</td><td>132.51</td><td>- 0.10</td></tr> </table>		High	Low	Close	Chg.	Commodities	144.30	144.00	144.00	- 0.30	Industrials	201.43	200.77	201.21	- 0.22	Transp.	162.57	162.50	162.50	- 0.07	Utilities	79.20	77.78	78.00	- 0.20	Finance	132.61	132.17	132.51	- 0.10	Tuesday's NYSE Closing <p>Via The Associated Press</p>	AMEX Diary <table> <tr><th></th><th>Class</th><th>Prev.</th></tr> <tr><td>Advanced</td><td>265</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr><td>Declined</td><td>265</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr><td>Unchanged</td><td>265</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr><td>Total Issues</td><td>265</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr><td>New Issues</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> </table>		Class	Prev.	Advanced	265	260	Declined	265	260	Unchanged	265	260	Total Issues	265	260	New Issues	7	7	NASDAQ Index <table> <tr><th></th><th>Class</th><th>Chg.</th><th>Week</th><th>Month</th></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>High</td><td>Low</td></tr> <tr><td>Commodities</td><td>494.38</td><td>- 0.01</td><td>492.02</td><td>391.79</td></tr> <tr><td>Industrials</td><td>492.17</td><td>- 0.09</td><td>492.37</td><td>391.79</td></tr> <tr><td>Finance</td><td>492.16</td><td>- 0.09</td><td>492.37</td><td>391.79</td></tr> <tr><td>Transp.</td><td>492.16</td><td>- 0.09</td><td>492.37</td><td>391.79</td></tr> <tr><td>Utilities</td><td>492.16</td><td>- 0.09</td><td>492.37</td><td>391.79</td></tr> <tr><td>Transp.</td><td>492.16</td><td>- 0.09</td><td>492.37</td><td>391.79</td></tr> </table>		Class	Chg.	Week	Month				High	Low	Commodities	494.38	- 0.01	492.02	391.79	Industrials	492.17	- 0.09	492.37	391.79	Finance	492.16	- 0.09	492.37	391.79	Transp.	492.16	- 0.09	492.37	391.79	Utilities	492.16	- 0.09	492.37	391.79	Transp.	492.16	- 0.09	492.37	391.79	AMEX Most Actives <table> <tr><th>Vol.</th><th>High</th><th>Low</th><th>Last</th><th>Chg.</th></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>109 1/4</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novartis</td><td>324 1/4</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novo</td><td>4 1/4</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Amgen</td><td>109 1/4</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>109 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novartis</td><td>324 1/4</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>324 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> <tr><td>Novo</td><td>4 1/4</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>4 1/8</td><td>+ 1/4</td></tr> </table>	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	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	High	Low	Close	Chg.																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Industrials	342.00	342.00	342.00	- 0.08																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Transp.	117.00	117.00	117.00	- 0.08																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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S&P 500	297.24	297.10	297.10	- 0.08																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Advanced	846	1,172																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Declined	1,131	846																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Unchanged	1,131	846																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Total Issues	2,078	2,078																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	High	Low	Close	Chg.																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
NYSE	324.7	324.7	324.7	- 0.1																																																																																																																																																																																																																				

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

N.Y. Stocks End Session Mixed

NEW YORK—Stock prices closed mixed in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange on Tuesday as renewed concerns about the interest-rate outlook led some investors to take profits on the market's recent gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 13.39 points Friday, advanced 1.61, to close at 2,326.43.

Broader-market indicators declined, however. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.39, to 166.06. The price of an average share lost 8 cents.

Declines led advances by a 9-6 margin. Big Board volume slowed to 142 million shares, compared with 160 million traded Friday.

Analysts said investors were cautious following the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, delivery of his semiannual report to the Senate Banking Committee Tuesday morning.

Mr. Greenspan affirmed his view that the risks in the economy appear to be on the side of inflationary pressures, which could build if any attempt is made to lower interest rates over the short term.

Although Mr. Greenspan announced no new specific plans to combat inflation, analysts said investors were expecting a hike soon in the discount rate, the rate the Fed charges its member banks for loans, now at 6.5 percent.

Investors also braced themselves for release of the U.S. consumer prices report for January, due Wednesday. The report follows a 1 percent jump in producer prices last month.

Peter Vandenberg, vice president of equity trading at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., said

stocks got little direction from the currency and bond markets. The dollar strengthened slightly in New York trading, but bonds slipped.

"We saw some institutional buying on weakness but no major move either way," he said.

Michael Metz, market analyst at Oppenheimer & Co., said the question was whether buyers would outnumber profit takers after the market's rise last week to levels just below those seen in January.

"It looks like we may be entering into a trading-range pattern," he said, citing a similar pattern that prevailed last year.

While buyers appear to be willing to take advantage of any weaknesses in the market, Mr. Metz predicted they will have trouble extending the Dow's trading range beyond 2,350 without sellers stepping in to take profits.

In trading Tuesday, Sonat was the most active NYSE issue, rising 1/4 to 32.

Texas Eastern followed, jumping 3/4 to 52 1/2 in response to Panhandle Eastern's takeover bid of roughly \$53 a share. Panhandle has topped Coastal Corp.'s hostile \$42-a-share bid for the company.

Panhandle slid 1/4 to 23 1/2. Coastal eased 1/4 to 34 1/2.

Navistar International was the third-most active issue, gaining 1/4 to 64.

AT&T fell 1/4 to 54 1/4. IBM rose 1/4 to 125 1/4.

Among other blue chips, General Motors rose 1/4 to 89, General Electric rose 1/4 to 47, Boeing rose 1/4 to 43 1/2, USX rose 1/4 to 32 1/2, Exxon fell 1/4 to 44 1/4 and Merck fell 1/4 to 64 1/4.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 1.09, to 324.86. The price of an average share lost 4 cents.

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	111 1/4
AT&T	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/2
GE	47 1/4	47 1/8	47 1/8	47 1/4
Boeing	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Exxon	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/4
Merck	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/8	64 1/4
Amgen	109 1/4	109 1/8	109 1/8	109 1/4
Novartis	324 1/4	324 1/8	324 1/8	324 1/4
Novo	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/4
Amgen	109 1/4	109 1/8	109 1/8	109 1/4
Novartis	324 1/4	324 1/8	324 1/8	324 1/4
Novo	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/4

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Boeing	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
Exxon	44 1/4	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/4
Merck	64 1/4	64 1/8	64 1/8	64 1/4
Amgen	109 1/4	109 1/8	109 1/8	109 1/4
Novartis	324 1/4	324 1/8	324 1/8	324 1/4
Novo	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/4
Amgen	109 1/4	109 1/8	109 1/8	109 1/4
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Novartis	324 1/4	324 1/8	324 1/8	324 1/4
Novo	4 1/4	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/4

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Finishes Higher in New York
After Slide on Greenspan Remarks

NEW YORK — The dollar finished above Friday's closing levels, but off the day's highs on Tuesday. The currency fell in early trading on disappointment that the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Alan Greenspan, had not taken a tougher stance on inflation in congressional testimony.

But reports that President George Bush had "hinted" the yen need not climb further against the U.S. currency lifted the dollar from its lows.

Mr. Bush was also quoted as saying that the Group of Seven leading industrialized nations had reaffirmed their currency policy.

The dollar rose to 1.8416 DM from 1.8378 DM on Friday, and 127.105 yen from 126.825 yen. It also climbed to 1.5680 Swiss francs from 1.5600 francs, and to 6.2750

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.8416	1.8378
Swiss franc	1.5680	1.5600
Japanese yen	127.105	126.825
French franc	6.2750	6.2500

Source: Reuters

French francs from 6.2590 francs on Friday. The U.S. markets were closed Monday.

The pound fell to \$1.749 from \$1.755.

The markets decided early that Mr. Greenspan, who appeared before the Senate Banking Committee, could have been tougher on inflation, and the dollar initially slid. He reiterated his preference for monetary restraint, but dealers said the comments were not strong

enough to give any upward stimulus to the dollar.

"Greenspan's answers were ambiguous," agreed Ed Nicolski, an analyst at Piper Jaffray & Hopwood in New York. "He didn't seem to show the confidence the market wanted in the inflation fight. The market is focusing on interest rates," he said.

Mr. Greenspan said the current rate of inflation was unacceptable but that Fed monetary policy was on the right track to counter it. He said the Fed was more inclined to lean towards restraint than stimulus.

He said he expected the consumer price index to rise by 4.5 percent to 5.0 percent this year and U.S. gross national product to expand by 2.5 percent in 3.0 percent after inflation.

Mr. Greenspan said the Fed has lowered range for M2 money supply by one percentage point, to 3.0 percent to 3.5 percent, and for the broader M3 monetary aggregate by half a percentage point, to 3.5 percent to 4.0 percent.

Dealers said the dollar would probably retain its weaker bias until Wednesday's U.S. consumer price data for January, which is expected to show a rise of about 0.5 percent.

In earlier London trading, the dollar closed mixed following Mr. Greenspan's remarks.

The dollar closed at 1.8430 DM, down from 1.8435 DM on Monday, but it rose to 1.8475 yen from 1.8445 yen.

The British pound ended at \$1.7503 from \$1.7538 on Monday.

The U.S. dollar also closed at 1.5695 Swiss francs, up from 1.5670 francs on Monday, and at 6.2780 French francs, down from 6.2800.

"Greenspan wasn't as forceful as the market wanted. Everything he said was expected," said Daniel Holland, a dealer at Discount Corp.

Argentina
Devalues
Currency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — In its latest move to bolster its economy and fight inflation, Argentina has devalued its monetary unit, the austral, under a complex formula that mixes the official and free-market exchange rates.

The devaluation, announced late Monday, came after the government ordered banks and other financial institutions to suspend their foreign exchange operations in anticipation of the new regulations.

An Economy Ministry communiqué said the change would permit agricultural exporters, the main foreign traders in Argentina, to get australes at the "free-market" rate for 20 percent of their exports. The other 80 percent would be exported at the official rate — 14.6 australes to the dollar.

"The upshot is that there is an implicit devaluation that rounds out at 13 percent," an Economy Ministry spokesman said. "The fact is that exporters will be getting more australes for their dollars, and this represents a devaluation."

The ministry communiqué said exporters would benefit because they could exchange a higher percentage of their foreign currency earnings at the free-market exchange rate.

Joel Luis Machuca, the Argentine central bank president, said the measures were aimed at providing an extra incentive to exporters, increasing the availability of dollars on the free market and minimizing the inflationary impact by keeping the rate of exchange used for imports unchanged.

Markets reacted calmly to the new plan, with the austral firming to 25.50 to the dollar from 26.10 on Friday.

(UPI, Reuters)

Mexico Goes for Brokers in War on Corruption

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The arrests last week of four Mexican stockbrokers appear to reflect an expanded war on corruption by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who sees market malfeasance as a threat to modernization in the country.

The arrests sent "a very clear political and economic signal that this administration is stronger than the last," said Abel Beltrán del Río, director of Ciemex-Wefa, a consulting firm that specializes in Mexican economics.

To expedite his plans, Mr. Salinas needs to make the once-wild stock market "a clean, healthy conduit for local and foreign investors to finance Mexican investment and generate jobs," Mr. del Río said in an interview from his firm's office in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania.

The arrests on illegal trading charges stem from the 1987 equities price collapse, which exposed the Mexican stock market as one of the world's most free-wheeling and fraudulent exchanges. Hundreds of investors complained their money was squandered by unscrupulous traders at nearly all of the country's 25 brokerage houses.

The crackdown on white-collar crime deflected criticism that the government is anti-labor, charges incited by another anti-corruption campaign begun in January against the Mexican Oil Workers Union.

Among the brokers seized last week was Eduardo Legorreta, chairman and co-founder of Operadora de Bolsa and one of Mexico's wealthiest businessmen.

Mr. Legorreta, known as one of the nation's most aggressive brokers, was charged with trading in expired Treasury bills, making investments without informing clients and falsifying trading records.

Gustavo Diaz, president of an investors association, estimated corrupt brokers netted

\$43.3 million in profits from illegal trading, while Cesar Fontanes Mander, a lawyer, said stockholders lost more than \$21 million through fraud. The government has not revealed a figure.

Up to 148 more brokers face administrative sanctions — including lifetime trading bans — for other irregularities, according to Alfredo Harp Helu, president of the stock exchange.

The moves against the brokers and oil workers broke new ground for Mexican presidents, who had largely ignored questionable activities by these groups before.

Alfonso Martínez Domínguez, a former president of the governing Institutional Revolutionary Party, welcomed the effort. He said, "In our country there are no coincidences toward any class."

Samuel del Villar, a political scientist with the Colegio de México and adviser to the previous president, Miguel de la Madrid, said Mr. Salinas moved against the oil workers and brokers because both threatened his economic program.

"Corruption is worst where the economic activity is most strategic — and in Mexico that means petroleum and the stock market," Mr. del Villar said. "The brokerage firms, like the oil workers union, weren't filling a productive role in the economy."

The Mexican stock exchange and securities commission last week said they planned to tighten supervision, including an automated reporting system that would leave a paper trail of questionable trades.

Despite the campaign for a clean market, critics still argue the government has failed to explain its own role in the October 1987 collapse and the boom that preceded it.

In the nine months before the collapse, the Mexican exchange was the fastest gainer

among world markets. Its 52-stock index rose by more than 690 percent.

Inexperienced investors were weary of a protracted economic crisis. Their savings had been devastated by inflation and currency devaluations, and they flocked in droves to eager brokers.

The boom was fed by a 1987 government order forcing brokerage houses to open accounts for anyone willing to invest, regardless of financial considerations. The firms hired many inexperienced brokers to meet demand, swelling the work force to about 13,000.

In one display of volatility just before the collapse, the market surged 7 percent to 90 minutes after the announcement that Mr. Salinas would be the governing party's presidential candidate in the 1988 election.

The October 1987 collapse hit investors, brokers and the business community. The market index dropped 74 percent in 28 trading days, the steepest decline anywhere. Losses reached an estimated \$17 billion, said Oscar Espinoza Villareal, president of the National Securities Commission.

The "crack," as it is known in Mexico, prompted the securities commission in December 1987 to suspend 105 brokers trading without federal licenses, fine 87 firms that violated trading rules and raise capital requirements for all. The number of brokerage employees is now down to about 10,000.

An announcement by Treasury Secretary Pedro Aspe that no more brokers faced sanctions soothed nerves and sent those remaining back to concentrating on business. In fact, the market index registered no significant changes in trading last week.

What remains unclear is whether the long-term effect of the anti-corruption campaign will help the economic reforms proposed by Mr. Salinas.

Malaysia Sets Swap Limits

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysia's central bank, Bank Negara, has imposed limits on dollar-dollar swaps to stem offshore speculation, currency dealers said.

They said Bank Negara had, since Friday, told banks in Malaysia to limit total swap transactions with foreign parties to \$4 million per day. It also imposed a \$2 million daily ceiling on dealings with offshore banks.

There are no limits on swaps between banks in Malaysia.

"The limits have worked," said a dealer. "Foreign speculators who used to get cheap ringgit through swaps now have to go to the market, where the currency is expensive."

"We don't want the currency to go down south all the time," an official at Bank Negara said. "The new limits will make it difficult for speculators. But we won't be rigid." He added, "If there is a genuine case to exceed the limit, special approval will be given."

Bankers said the new limits would hit foreign banks, which relied significantly on currency transactions as sources of income.

Over the past five months, the ringgit has come under pressure, forcing the central bank to intervene repeatedly in the market and push the currency up.

The currency hit a record low of 2.7000 to the dollar in November, and was trading at 2.7320 to the dollar on Tuesday.

ECONOMY: Greenspan Reaffirms Fed's Policy of Monetary Restraint

(Continued from Page 1)

that Mr. Greenspan said was worrisome.

"The wage and price process may have developed some momentum," Mr. Greenspan said. He cited reports showing that wage increases were rising at a faster clip because of the tight labor markets.

"Let me stress that the current rate of inflation, let alone an increase, is not acceptable, and our policies are designed to reduce inflation in coming years," he said. "This restraint will involve containing pressures on our productive resources and, thus, some slowing

in the underlying rate of growth" of the overall economy.

Since taking office, President Bush has on several occasions said he believed the central bank was more concerned with inflation than the administration and that he saw no need to push interest rates higher.

The central bank has so far ignored those comments, with analysts saying the Fed tightened policy further last week following a report on prices at the wholesale level which showed an unexpectedly sharp 1 percent increase in January.

In his report to Congress, Mr.

Greenspan said the Fed was predicting the overall economy, as measured by the inflation-adjusted gross national product, would expand by between 2.5 percent and 3 percent in 1989. The administration, however, is basing its budget on a forecast that expects growth to be 3.5 percent.

To support its move to restrain inflationary pressures, Mr. Greenspan said the central bank policy-makers affirmed a decision made last summer to lower money supply growth targets for 1989.

Mr. Greenspan said he understood that moves toward tightening

the availability of money and driving up interest rates could have adverse impacts on the savings and loan crisis, the Third World debt situation and debt problems.

But he said that "backing away from policy adjustments needed to contain inflation" would not solve the various problems.

In other congressional testimony Tuesday, Michael Boskin, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, agreed that the acceleration of inflation is a greater risk to the economy currently than in recent years.

(AP, Reuters)

DEWAR'S: Working With Doers

(Continued from first finance page)

vative in their outlook on life. The two campaigns have given us a great deal of credibility with the Scotch whisky consumer."

The U.S. distilled spirits market is a tough one. "It's soft these days because of a change in life styles," Mr. Yaris said. "It's now become a fight for market share."

Coca-Cola has agreed to alter a claim made in four television advertisements for Diet Coke after they were challenged by Pepsi-Cola last month.

This latest skirmish in the cola wars began on Super Bowl weekend when Coca-Cola began a campaign claiming that two million families stopped buying regular Pepsi last year, and "more of them moved to Diet Coke than to any other soda."

Pepsi-Cola challenged that assertion in a letter to the ABC, CBS and NBC television networks, which put the ads under review. On Tuesday, Coca-Cola said it would change the tagline of the ads to say, "Last year, two million families stopped buying regular Pepsi, and about a half million of them moved to Diet Coke."

The company also agreed to attribute its claim to the Marketing Research Corp. of America in type on the bottom of the screen.

In return, CBS, NBC and ABC agreed to continue televising the spots.

Pepsi, meanwhile, has pulled an ad designed to rebut the Diet Coke spot after Coca-Cola challenged its accuracy last week. A spokesman for Pepsi-Cola said the company would not change the ads but would begin an entirely new ad campaign for Diet Pepsi.

Spending on political advertising on television reached \$227 million in 1988, a 48 percent jump over the figure in 1984, according to a report released this week by the Television Bureau of Advertising. The figures underscore just how big a business political advertising has become.

The bureau's study found that 75

percent of the advertising dollars were spent in the last eight weeks of the campaign, a third of that in the final week.

William G. Moll, bureau president, said, "The results indicate that the time to be differentiated as a candidate is in the last few days before voters go to the ballot box."

Mr. Moll said he was surprised to find that candidates spent relatively little on ads during the Super Tuesday primaries last March.

He said that spending just before the important primary elections on Super Tuesday did not meet predictions, partly because heavy news coverage made advertising seem less worthwhile.

Seven years ago, Rona Bartos shook up the advertising world with a book describing how the surge of women into jobs shattered the notion of a monolithic female consumer market. In a new book, "Marketing to Women Around the World" (Harvard Business School Press), Ms. Bartos, a former senior vice president at J. Walter Thompson, widens her scope to encompass the global female market.

"Although women have a great deal to do with the world," she said by telephone from London, "the advertiser must be aware of cultural nuances and differences, or they will fall prey to a cookie-cutter approach to markets."

For further information contact: ROYCO MARKETING S.A., 28, Ch. du Petit-Saconnex, CH-1209 GENEVE, Tel.: (41.22) 34 22 03, Fax: (022) 34 52 68.

Spending on political advertising on television reached \$227 million in 1988, a 48 percent jump over the figure in 1984, according to a report released this week by the Television Bureau of Advertising. The figures underscore just how big a business political advertising has become.

The bureau's study found that 75

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Feb. 21

Amsterdam: AEX 3,426.25 (+12.75) / 3,413.50 (+12.75) / 3,400.75 (+12.75) / 3,388.00 (+12.75) / 3,375.25 (+12.75) / 3,362.50 (+12.75) / 3,350.00 (+12.75) / 3,337.50 (+12.75) / 3,325.00 (+12.75) / 3,312.50 (+12.75) / 3,300.00 (+12.75) / 3,287.50 (+12.75) / 3,275.00 (+12.75) / 3,262.50 (+12.75) / 3,250.00 (+12.75) / 3,237.50 (+12.75) / 3,225.00 (+12.75) / 3,212.50 (+12.75) / 3,200.00 (+12.75) / 3,187.50 (+12.75) / 3,175.00 (+12.75) / 3,162.50 (+12.75) / 3,150.00 (+12.75) / 3,137.50 (+12.75) / 3,125.00 (+12.75) / 3,112.50 (+12.75) / 3,100.00 (+12.75) / 3,087.50 (+12.75) / 3,075.00 (+12.75) / 3,062.50 (+12.75) / 3,050.00 (+12.75) / 3,037.50 (+12.75) / 3,025.00 (+12.75) / 3,012.50 (+12.75) / 3,000.00 (+12.75) / 2,987.50 (+12.75) / 2,975.00 (+12.75) / 2,962.50 (+12.75) / 2,950.00 (+12.75) / 2,937.50 (+12.75) / 2,925.00 (+12.75) / 2,912.50 (+12.75) / 2,900.00 (+12.75) / 2,887.50 (+12.75) / 2,875.00 (+12.75) / 2,862.50 (+12.75) / 2,850.00 (+12.75) / 2,837.50 (+12.75) / 2,825.00 (+12.75) / 2,812.50 (+12.75) / 2,800.00 (+12.75) / 2,787.50 (+12.75) / 2,775.00 (+12.75) / 2,762.50 (+12.75) / 2,750.00 (+12.75) / 2,737.50 (+12.75) / 2,725.00 (+12.75) / 2,712.50 (+12.75) / 2,700.00 (+12.75) / 2,687.50 (+12.75) / 2,675.00 (+12.75) / 2,662.50 (+12.75) / 2,650.00 (+12.75) / 2,637.50 (+12.75) / 2,625.00 (+12.75) / 2,612.50 (+12.75) / 2,600.00 (+12.75) / 2,587.50 (+12.75) / 2,575.00 (+12.75) / 2,562.50 (+12.75) / 2,550.00 (+12.75) / 2,537.50 (+12.75) / 2,525.00 (+12.75) / 2,512.50 (+12.75) / 2,500.00 (+12.75) / 2,487.50 (+12.75) / 2,475.00 (+12.75) / 2,462.50 (+12.75) / 2,450.00 (+12.75) / 2,437.50 (+12.75) / 2,425.00 (+12.75) / 2,412.50 (+12.75) / 2,400.00 (+12.75) / 2,387.50 (+12.75) / 2,375.00 (+12.75) / 2,362.50 (+12.75) / 2,350.00 (+12.75) / 2,337.50 (+12.75) / 2,325.00 (+12.75) / 2,312.50 (+12.75) / 2,300.00 (+12.75) / 2,287.50 (+12.75) / 2,275.00 (+12.75) / 2,262.50 (+12.75) / 2,250.00 (+12.75) / 2,237.50 (+12.75) / 2,225.00 (+12.75) / 2,212.50 (+12.75) / 2,200.00 (+12.75) / 2,187.50 (+12.75) / 2,175.00 (+12.75) / 2,162.50 (+12.75) / 2,150.00 (+12.75) / 2,137.50 (+12.75) / 2,125.00 (+12.75) / 2,112.50 (+12.75) / 2,100.00 (+12.75) / 2,087.50 (+12.75) / 2,075.00 (+12.75) / 2,062.50 (+12.75) / 2,050.00 (+12.75) / 2,037.50 (+12.75) / 2,025.00 (+12.75) / 2,012.50 (+12.75) / 2,000.00 (+12.75) / 1,987.50 (+12.75) / 1,975.00 (+12.75) / 1,962.50 (+12.75) / 1,950.00 (+12.75) / 1,937.50 (+12.75) / 1,925.00 (+12.75) / 1,912.50 (+12.75) / 1,900.00 (+12.75) / 1,887.50 (+12.75) / 1,875.00 (+12.75) / 1,862.50 (+12.75) / 1,850.00 (+12.75) / 1,837.50 (+12.75) / 1,825.00 (+12.75) / 1,812.50 (+12.75) / 1,800.00 (+12.75) / 1,787.50 (+12.75) / 1,775.00 (+12.75) / 1,762.50 (+12.75) / 1,750.00 (+12.75) / 1,737.50 (+12.75) / 1,725.00 (+12.75) / 1,712.50 (+12.75) / 1,700.00 (+12.75) / 1,687.50 (+12.75) / 1,675.00 (+12.75) / 1,662.50 (+12.75) / 1,650.00 (+12.75) / 1,637.50 (+12.75) / 1,625.00 (+12.75) / 1,612.50 (+12.75) / 1,600.00 (+12.75) / 1,587.50 (+12.75) / 1,575.00 (+12.75) / 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237.50 (+12.75) / 225.00 (+12.75) / 212.50 (+12.75) / 200.00 (+12.75) / 187.50 (+12.75) / 175.00 (+12.75) / 162.50 (+12.75) / 150.00 (+12.75) / 137.50 (+12.75) / 125.00 (+12.75) / 112.50 (+12.75) / 100.00 (+12.75) / 87.50 (+12.75) / 75.00 (+12.75) / 62.50 (+12.75) / 50.00 (+12.75) / 37.50 (+12.75) / 25.00 (+12.75) / 12.50 (+12.75) / 0.00 (+12.75) / -12.50 (+12.75) / -25.00 (+12.75) / -37.50 (+12.75) / -50.00 (+12.75) / -62.50 (+12.75) / -75.00 (+12.75) / -87.50 (+12.75) / -100.00 (+12.75) / -112.50 (+12.75) / -125.00 (+12.75) / -137.50 (+12.75) / -150.00 (+12.75) / -162.50 (+12.75) / -175.00 (+12.75) / -187.50 (+12.75) / -200.00 (+12.75) / -212.50 (+12.75) / -225.00 (+12.75) / -237.50 (+12.75) / -250.00 (+12.75) / -262.50 (+12.75) / -275.00 (+12.75) / -287.50 (+12.75) / -300.00 (+12.75) / -312.50 (+12.75) / -325.00 (+12.75) / -337.50 (+12.75) / -350.00 (+12.75) / -362.50 (+12.75) / -375.00 (+12.75) / -387.50 (+12.75) / -400.00 (+12.75) / -412.50 (+12.75) / -425.00 (+12.75) / -437.50 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SPORTS

SIDELINES

Record-Holding Parachutist Is Killed

SHERIDAN, Oregon (AP)—Roch Pierre Charmet, a Frenchman who held the world record with 14,000 jumps, fell to his death Monday when his parachute failed to open properly on his seventh jump of the day at the Pacific Parachute Center here, officials said.

The 59-year-old parachutist had jumped out of an airplane at 2,500 feet (760 meters), according to the founder of the center, Ted Mayfield. "He was just tumbling and falling to 500 feet. I saw his chute come out and then a ball of garbage. It was just like the parachute didn't inflate. It was just a big ball."

Charmet learned to jump in 1958 as a paratrooper with a French army unit in Algeria and was an instructor with the Parachute Institute of France. He broke the world record last year when he made his 14,000th jump, Mayfield said.

The Guinness Book of Records lists Charmet as the man with the most jumps. Valentina Zakoretskaya of the Soviet Union, who has made 8,000 jumps, holds the record for women.

Soviet Union to Punish Drug Users

MOSCOW (UPI)—The Soviet Union has adopted a new code of punishment for athletes who use drugs that sets a two-year suspension from competition for a first offense and a lifetime ban for a second offense, the official medical newspaper reported Tuesday.

The newspaper, *Meditsinskaya Gazeta*, said the first Soviet athlete to be banned for two years under the code was a speed skater, Ludmila Filimonova, who tested positive for a banned substance at the European women's championships in Berlin last month. Filimonova said neither she nor her doctor were aware of the presence of a banned hormone in a contraceptive she had been taking.

Previously, the Soviet Union had no firm guidelines for punishment of such offenses. Each incident was judged on a case-by-case basis that frequently led to cover-ups and selective punishments, the newspaper said. Athletes deemed to have greater potential often were pardoned.

Dantley Is Still a No-Show in Dallas

DALLAS (Combined Press)—Adrian Dantley, who was traded by the Detroit Pistons to Dallas last week for Mark Aguirre, still has not reported in Dallas although he faces a Wednesday deadline.

Dantley missed his third straight game Monday night when the Mavericks played the Spurs in San Antonio. The Mavericks said that Dantley, who reportedly earns \$1,250,000 a year, would not be paid for the games he misses.

The general manager of the Mavericks, Norm Sonju, said Monday: "We're still optimistic that Dantley will report. However, if he has not reported by Wednesday morning, we will make a formal statement regarding our position." (NYT, AP)

Matikainen Skis to a Gold in Finland

LAHTI, Finland (Reuters)—Marjo Matikainen of Finland won the gold medal in the women's 15-kilometer classic cross-country race at the world Nordic Ski Championships Tuesday, beating Marja-Liisa Kirvesniemi of Finland by two seconds.

Matikainen had a time of 47 minutes, 46.6 seconds, and took her third medal at the championships. Pirko Maatta came in third.

For the Record

German Torres of Mexico, the World Boxing Council light flyweight champion, will defend his title on either March 12 or 19 against Lee Yul Woo of South Korea, the council announced Monday. It did not say where the fight would be held.

Florence Griffith Joyner, the U.S. sprinter who won three Olympic gold medals and set two world records last year, was named on Tuesday the winner of the 1989 Jesse Owens International Trophy Award. The award is presented each year to the athlete who best personifies excellence in performance and promotes cooperation and understanding among people of all nations. (AP)

Women Jockeys Take On Some Old Turf

3 Aqueduct Stars Seize the Card And Run With It

By Robin Finn

NEW YORK — Winter can be gloomy at Aqueduct, especially on frigid days when swirling sea gulls outnumber the railbirds and flying chunks of frozen earth sting the faces of jockeys unlucky enough to be in the chase instead of the lead. But the cold and quiet have not daunted Diane Nelson. Making her first bid for the big time, Nelson is experiencing such a career explosion that she, not one of her horses, is the breathless one.

Last month, after Pop John crossed the wire four lengths ahead of the pack, Nelson, who spent the rest of the day getting mud in her face, gave him a grateful pat.

"I was more nervous on that horse because I knew the trainer, the public, and everybody in the place expected him to win," said the 23-year-old jockey from Holtsville, New York. Pop John was her 10th winner of the winter meeting.

Nelson moved from Rockingham Park in New Hampshire to the Meadowlands to Aqueduct in a hurry, and is only beginning to feel the pressure that accompanies a trip on the favorite. Usually she rides long shots, often persuading them to win. Thus her small but growing claim to fame on the circuit.

That's why riding Pop John left her uneasy. "It was 90 percent the horse," she said. "But I had to hope I relaxed him so he wouldn't burn himself out."

Halfway through the six furlongs, Nelson used the type of strategy she never needed at Rockingham, where every race was a simple scramble atop mounts with reckless legs and may the fittest horse win.

"I held him back just enough to let the pack think they were catching up, and then I let him run," she said. "That's enough to break the other horses' hearts that late in a race, and they kind of gave up a little."

Such plotting, said Bobby Klesaris, a trainer who has championed both Nelson and Julie Krone at Aqueduct, is an acquired skill for Nelson.

"Before she got here she had no conception of saving ground," said Klesaris, who runs an 80-horse operation in several states for 15 dif-



Jockeys Diane Nelson, right, Karen Rogers, left, and Julie Krone are riding high at Aqueduct.

ferent owners, 90 percent of whom have accepted using women jockeys.

"The move from Rockingham, where Diane was somebody, to the Meadowlands, where she entered a higher level as an unknown, to Aqueduct is like night and day," he added.

In the jockeys' room at Aqueduct, there are now three women mixing with the men who earn their living by riding. Krone, the current queen of the scene after a nine-year ascension, is Aqueduct's leading jockey.

But while Krone has surely arrived, Nelson, a jockey for less than three years, is hoping for similar stature.

Although some trainers avoid them, insisting they are not strong enough to pilot race horses, the women say they do not feel like outsiders.

"Somebody's always saying no to somebody," said Krone. "The racing game is the best of life and it's life at its most brutal. I've gone 0 for 80, I've broken my back, but you just keep showing up and if you're good, they'll notice you. Male or female, there are no counterfeits in New York."

Another veteran rider, Karen Rogers, returned a month ago after a four-year absence. The back of an Aqueduct horse feels homier than ever.

"I think that at the start of my career if I was a man I might have gotten more rides," Rogers said. "There was still a stigma then. But not now."

The established male jockeys seem to be making peace with the women.

"I think it's great," said Richard Migliore said. "My wife is an assistant trainer. Hey, it's almost 1990. It should be equal opportunity. No other rider ever ran a really good rider out of New York."

While Krone has carved her niche, it has been Nelson who has been getting the attention.

And Krone is sympathetic to Nelson's struggle to establish herself in the big league after she took Rockingham by storm and captured five riding titles.

"It gives you a feeling of starting over," Krone said of the Aqueduct initiation process. "If you make the grade, it's like being reborn."

When Nelson felt herself growing in New Hampshire, she left her husband, home and laurels behind.

"Here, everybody was watching her to learn how to ride," said her husband, Bob Nelson, a trainer at Rockingham, who visits his wife on weekends. "But now she's around people she can admire."

"I always honestly believed she could be one of the first women to make it in the big time," he said.

Nelson, who weighs 110 pounds (about 50 kilograms) and is 5 feet, 6

inches tall (1.68 meters), has the physique of a pencil and so appealing a face that the Ford modeling agency has signed her.

Ever since she can remember, success has been Nelson's motivator and horses her conduit.

"I was always determined to be a success, not just somebody," she said. "I saw my father make something from nothing. He started out selling plants from the back of a truck and now he runs one of the largest nurseries on the East Coast. And I wanted to be like that."

At 16, she quit high school and went to Florida intent on learning how to break young horses on an Ocala farm managed by her future husband. A few months later she traveled to New Zealand to work on a breeding farm. There, she began to gallop horses and became a convert to racing.

She and Nelson married three years ago and moved to Long Island to work for Dennis Scott at Old Westbury Farm. Her first mount in a New York race was a 50-1 shot off the farm.

From Long Island, the Nelsons moved to New Hampshire and Rockingham, where he developed horses and she raced them.

In October 1986, Nelson won her first stakes race and signed on with the first of three agents. She set a record for rookie female jockeys with 256 winners.

Howard Wright scored 20 points and Todd Lichti had 16 for Stan-

Memphis St. Surprises No. 8 Louisville, 72-67

The Associated Press

Memphis State scored the first 24 points and held Monday night to upset Louisville, ranked eighth by The Associated Press writers' poll, 72-67, in a college basketball game in Louisville, Kentucky.

Louisville was shut out for more than seven minutes. By the time Pervis Ellison scored, the 19-267

TOP-20 BASKETBALL

fans were booing. The Cardinals had not been heckled at home since 1987, when they lost the Metro Conference tournament title game to Memphis State.

Memphis State made 10 of its first 13 shots. Elliott Perry had 25 points for the Tigers.

The Cardinals whittled their deficit to 41-30 at halftime and closed to 66-64 on Ellison's basket with 2:18 left. But Perry made six straight foul shots in the final 1:05 to give Memphis State its sixth consecutive victory.

Memphis State, which has won 10 of its last 11 games, has 20 victories and 8 losses overall, and is 7-3 in the conference. Louisville fell to 18-6 and 7-2.

Duke 91, Georgia Tech 66; in Durham, North Carolina, Danny Ferry scored 26 points as No. 9 Duke won its sixth game in a row. The Yellow Jackets played without their leading scorer, Tom Hammond, who is injured, and without Anthony Sherrill, who has been suspended for three games.

Duke raced to a 45-19 lead late in the first half and coasted the rest of the way. The Blue Devils are 20-4 overall, and 7-4 in the Atlantic Coast Conference. Dennis Scott scored 26 points for Georgia Tech, 17-9 and 6-5.

Illinois 102, Purdue 75; in Champaign, Illinois, Nick Anderson and Marcus Liberty each scored 21 points and No. 10 Illinois ran off 21 straight points in handling Purdue its worst loss this season.

The Illini led 16-15 with 12 minutes left in the first half and quickly made it 37-15. Kenny Battle added 20 for Illinois, 22-4 and 9-4 in the Big Ten. Tony Jones scored 20 for the Boilermakers, 11-15 and 4-9.

Stanford 68, Southern California 52; in Los Angeles, No. 16 Stanford held Southern Cal without a field goal for more than 10 minutes in the second half during a 19-1 burst on the way to victory.

Howard Wright scored 20 points and Todd Lichti had 16 for Stan-

ford, which improved its record to 21-5 overall and 12-3 in the Pacific 10. The Trojans are 8-18 and 1-12.

North Carolina State 98, North Carolina Asheville 75; in Raleigh, North Carolina, Chucky Brown had 23 points and 14 rebounds and No. 17 North Carolina State pulled away from North Carolina Asheville.

The Wolfpack, 19-5, led only 54-47 early in the second half, but they made 15 of their next 18 field goal tries to take command. North Carolina Asheville slipped to 12-14.

Nevada-Las Vegas 104, Long Beach State 74; in Las Vegas, Nevada, Barry Young scored 28 points and Stacey Augmon added 18 to lead No. 18 Nevada-Las Vegas. The Runnin' Rebels are 19-6 and 12-2 in the Big West, while Long Beach State is 12-12 and 9-6.

2 Teams Join The Top-20 For First Time

The Associated Press

Two U.S. college basketball teams climbed into top-20 rankings of The Associated Press writers' poll this week for the first time. St. Mary's College of California hit the No. 19 spot while Ball State University of Indiana rose to No. 20.

The Ball State Cardinals, who have won 21 games and lost 2, held first place in the Mid-American Conference.

"This is a great accomplishment for our team," the Ball State coach, Rich Majerus, said. "I'm happy for all of them. It's a great thing for them."

St. Mary's has a 22-3 record. "We're very pleased," the coach, Lynn Nance, said. "It's the time of the year you want to be in the poll. It's almost tournament time, and from the standpoint of the NCAA selection, the poll is very important, so we're very excited about it."

Oldsmore pulled off a rarity in recent weeks by holding onto the No. 1 spot. The Sooners became the first top-ranked team in five weeks to retain the position.

BOOKS

PICASSO'S GUERNICA

By Herschel B. Chipp. Illustrated. 316 pages. Press. \$37.50. University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

Reviewed by Michael Kimmelman

As it happened, few members of the press took notice when Picasso's "Guernica" first appeared, hanging on a

wall at the Spanish pavilion of the 1937 Paris World's Fair. Herschel B. Chipp writes in his book, "Picasso's Guernica," that construction delays had forced the pavilion to open several weeks late, well after the press first reported on the fair and after the fair's official maps had been printed without mention of the Spaniards. But, of course, while "Guernica" had surprisingly little impact at its public debut, perhaps no work of art since has been so exhaustively analyzed. It was not simply the image of the bombing of a Basque town by German planes during the Spanish civil war that Picasso created, potent and unsettling as it remains, that inspired this turn of fate. Buoyed by an aggressive promotional campaign after the fair and swept along by historical circumstances that sealed the issue of battle onto the public's consciousness, "Guernica" by the end of World War II came to epitomize the role art might play in politics.

Chipp's book is the latest addition to an already formidable "Guernica" bibliography. Lavishly illustrated, it is a detailed, prudent account, although it is ultimately more reportage than analysis, with the result that many of the more intriguing issues surrounding this painting are not pursued by the author. Chipp, a professor emeritus at the University of California at Berkeley, summarizes the picture's evolution in the artist's studio and its subsequent travels to the Muse-

um of Modern Art in New York City, its home for 40 years until the painting was sent to Spain, where Picasso wished for it to go once Franco died and democracy was restored.

After the World's Fair closed, the Spanish Republicans who had commissioned the painting from Picasso sent his work on an international tour intended to raise money and rally support for the anti-Franco cause. At its stop in London and on its tour across the United States, "Guernica" finally began to generate discussion.

It was the obscurity of Picasso's symbolism that kept arguments about the painting alive well after the war. Was the bull meant to represent Republicans while the wounded horse stood for Franco, or the other way round? "They don't represent anything in particular," Picasso insisted.

Chipp smartly takes the artist at his word, arguing that as it evolved in the studio, the painting moved further and further from exact meanings and progressed increasingly according to its own internal logic.

The author overlooks in this view some of the work's possible sources. Perhaps Picasso intended the image of a woman leaning from a window, for example, as specific reference to a Spanish children's story, cited in a letter to Alfred

Barr of the Museum of Modern Art, about King Peter the Cruel, in which a woman, startled one night by terrible sounds in the street, holds a lighted candle out of her window, revealing the ruler's stunted face. Thus unmasked as a murderer, the king was soon driven from power. Chipp makes no mention of this.

He concludes justifiably that the painting "is the very opposite of monumental: it portrays a tragedy as seen and felt by the victims, not the victors, for it is without victory and without hope." At the same time, "Guernica," in its refusal to conform to any single interpretation, supports another meaning.

Now ensconced behind a barricade of bulletproof glass in the Casón del Buen Retiro, an annex of the Prado in Madrid, Picasso's mural prefigures the fortitude of Spanish resistance to Fascism. If it is more difficult to see the painting than when it hung unprotected at the Museum of Modern Art, it has become easier to see its symbolic importance. From the relative obscurity of the Spanish pavilion at the Paris World's Fair, "Guernica" has become the quintessential emblem of democracy triumphant.

Michael Kimmelman is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times			
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.			
Fiction		Weeks on List	Weeks on List
1	MIDNIGHT, by Dean R. Koontz	1	4
2	THE SANDS OF TIME, by Sidney Sheldon	2	14
3	RIVALS, by Janet Delaney	3	5
4	A SEASON IN HELL, by Jack Kerouac	4	5
5	THE CARDINAL OF THE KREMLIN, by Tom Clancy	4	29
6	MUTATION, by Robin Cook	6	4
7	BREATHING LESSONS, by Anne Tyler	7	22
8	THE LYRE OF ORPHEUS, by Robertson Davies	8	6
9	CAT'S EYE, by Margaret Arnold	9	6
10	A TWIST IN THE TALE, by Jeffrey Archer	9	4
11	FRENCH KISS, by Eric Van Lustbader	10	1
12	SPY HOOK, by Len Deighton	11	9
13	ONE, by Richard Bach	10	16
14	STORMING INTRPRED, by Payne Harrison	1	1
15	LOVE IN THE TIME OF CHOLERA, by Gabriel Garcia Marquez	12	39

NONFICTION			
1	BLIND FAITH, by Joe McGinnis	1	4
2	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	2	16
3	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking	3	44
4	GRACE, by George Burns	4	14
5	THE LAST LION, by William Manchester	5	18
6	"WHAT DO YOU CARE WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK?" by Richard P. Feynman with Ralph Leighton	6	7
7	PARTING THE WATERS, by Taylor Branch	6	6
8	THE BLOODING, by Joseph Wambaugh	7	9
9	CHILD STAR, by Shirley Temple Black	8	15
10	LEGENDS, LIES AND CHERISHED MYTHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Richard Slotkin	11	3
11	A BRIGHT SHINING LIE, by Neil Sheehan	9	17
12	THE BEND OVER IN THE WOODS, GRANNY, YOU KNOW THEM TALKERS GOT EYES, by Lewis G. Latham	10	14
13	THE FIRST SALUTE, by Barbara W. Tuchman	12	19
14	THE BOY WHO COULDN'T STOP WASHING, by Judith L. Rapoport	1	1
15	GOLDWATER, by Barry M. Goldwater with Jack Casady	1	1

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MORE			
1	THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE, by Robert E. Kowalski	1	85
2	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	2	4
3	WORLD DICTIONARY, (Simon & Schuster)	5	17
4	THE DICTIONARY OF CULTURE, LITERACY, by E.D. Hirsch Jr., Joseph F. Kott and James Trefl	3	14
5	SWIM WITH THE SHARKS WITHOUT BEING BATTEN ALIVE, by Harvey Mackay	4	42

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZIRPE

MALFE

HUNCAL

DAPCIL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THEY

Yesterday's Jumble: LEAVE HELLO SUTLY TRUSTY
Answer: What they said it was when that Russian dancer turned out to be a boy—A BALLET "RUSE"

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